

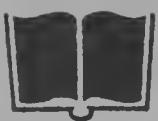
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REPORT
OF THE
HEALTH OFFICER

OF THE
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO,
For the Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1877.

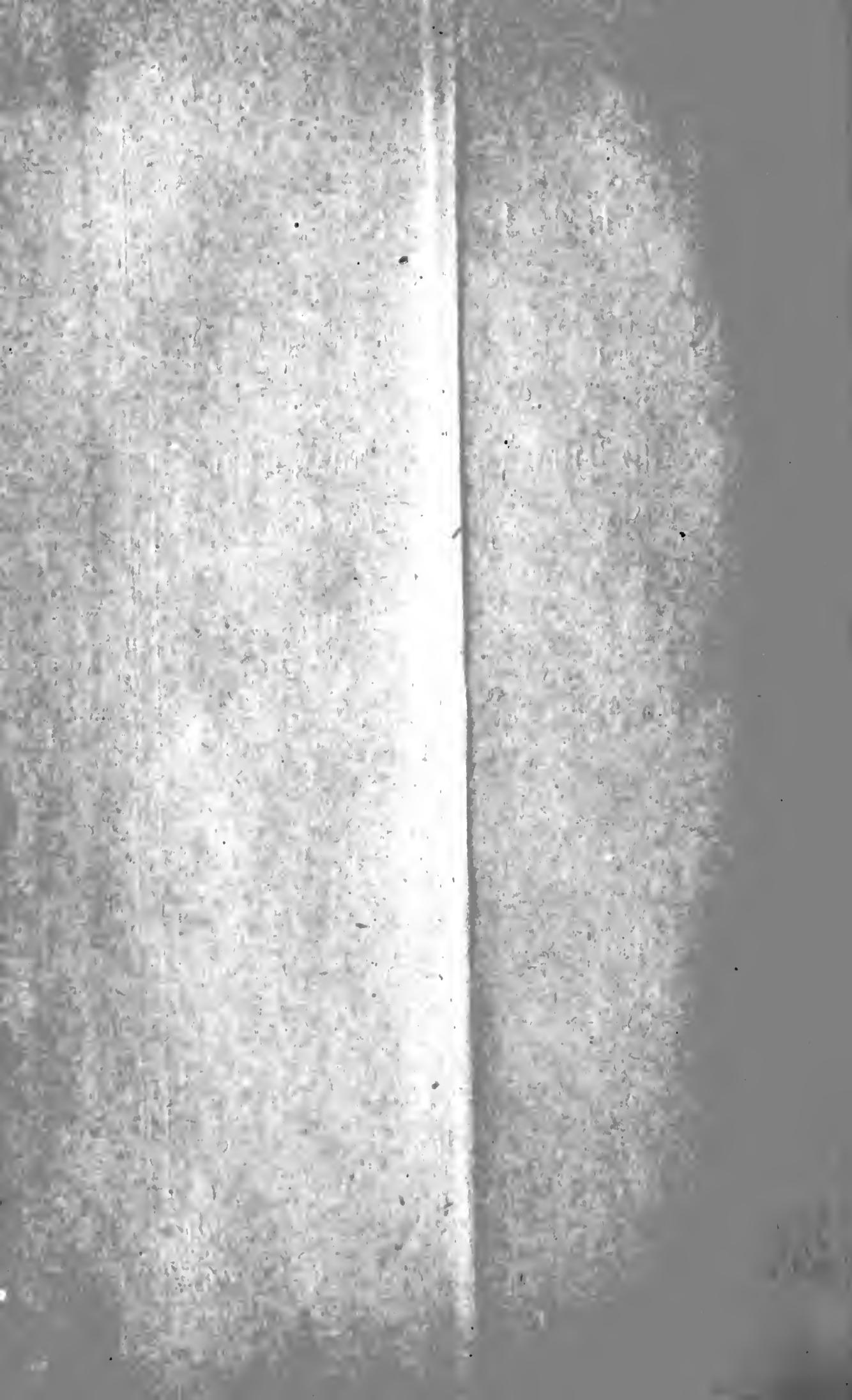
J. L. MEARES, M. D., Health Officer.

W. F. McALLISTER, M. D.
Quarantine Officer.

CHAS. BLACH, M. D.,
City Physician.



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414 Clay Street.
1877.



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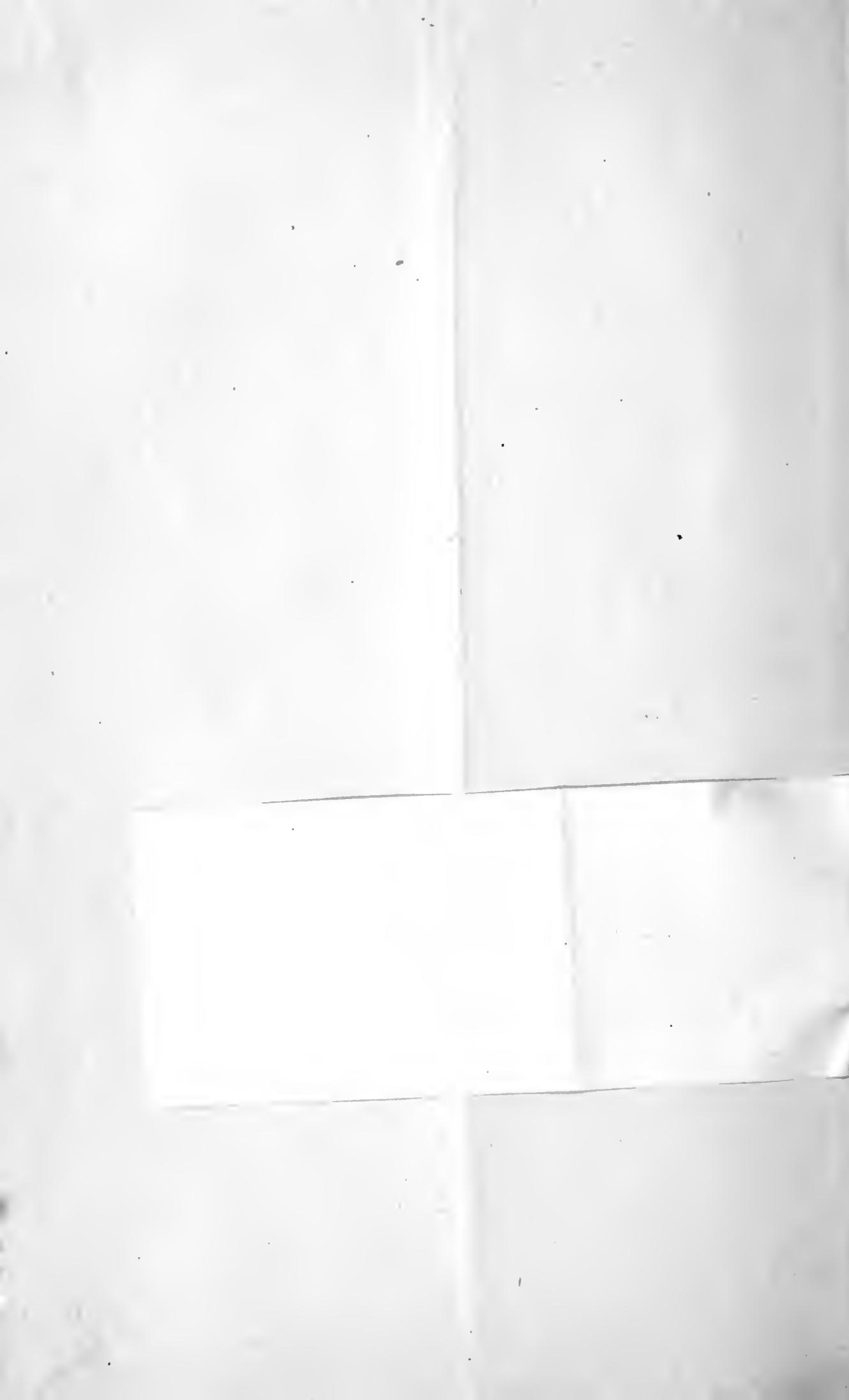
Compliments of

Dr. MEARES,

Health Officer.

Please Exchange.

SAN FRANCISCO:
SPAULDING & BARTO, PRINTERS, "Scientific Press" Job Printing Office,
414 Clay Street, below Sansome.
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414 Clay Street, below Sansome.

1877.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Members of the Board of Health.

HON. A. J. BRYANT,
Mayor and ex-officio President.

H. H. TOLAND, M. D.
CORNELIUS HERZ, M. D.
JAMES SIMPSON, M. D.
J. CAMPBELL SHORB, M. D.

HEALTH OFFICER,
J. L. MEARES, M. D.

QUARANTINE OFFICER,
W. F. McALLISTER, M. D.

SECRETARY HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
T. J. SHACKLEFORD.

HEALTH INSPECTORS,
W. H. COWPER, R. E. CHAPMAN,
E. H. COE, F. M. ROBY.

MARKET INSPECTOR,
FRANK P. ANDERSON.

MISSE:GER,
WM. G. OLWELL.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

HEALTH OFFICE,
San Francisco, July 1, 1877. }

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors

Of the City and County of San Francisco:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the report of the affairs of this office, including the mortuary and other statistics, for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1877.

The population of the city, as estimated by Langley's Directory (believed to be approximately accurate), is 300,000, an increase of 27,655 over that of last year.

During the fiscal year there were 6,170 deaths in the city, an increase of 1,379 over the deaths of the preceding year, accounted for by the prevalence of the epidemic of small-pox and diphtheria. From these two diseases alone there were 1,358 deaths—446 from small-pox and 912 from diphtheria. The per cent. per 1,000 is 20.56 against 17.6 the preceding year, an increase of nearly three per cent.

The ratio of deaths from zymotic causes for the fiscal year is 34.8 per cent. to the total mortality, against 19.1 of the preceding year, an increase of 15.7 in the total mortality. The whole number of deaths from zymotic diseases for the fiscal year was 2,148 against 930 of the preceding year, an increase of 1,218—a sad record of deaths from diseases which for the most part are preventable.

So large a proportion of deaths from diseases in the main considered preventable, demands the most earnest consideration, as well as thorough investigation as to their cause and means of prevention. No science has made more rapid strides during the last half century than that of preventive medicine. Of recent origin, it now commands not only the respect and attention of

the enlightened of all nations, but numbers among its votaries some of the most learned and scientific men of our age.

In pursuance of my duty as Health Officer, I desire first respectfully to call your attention to the subject of sewerage, its connection with that class of diseases known as zymotic, and in the main preventable; secondly, to point out some of the defects of our system; and thirdly, to suggest the only remedies by means of which these defects can be removed.

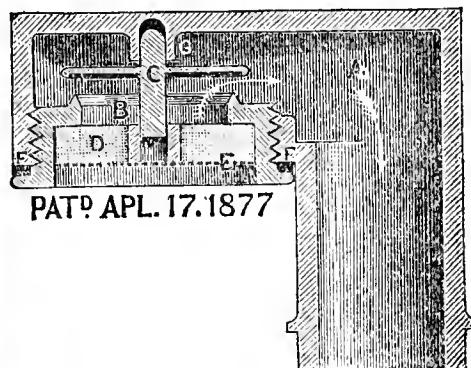
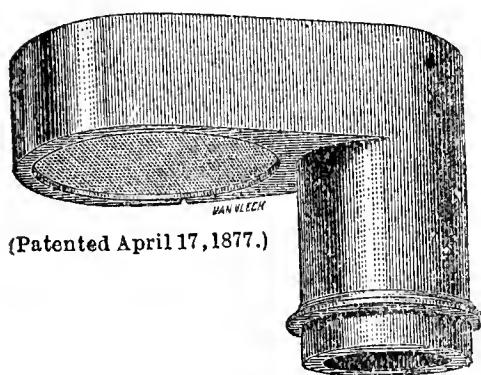
The object of sewerage is to remove human excreta, house refuse, and other organic matter in the shortest possible time, and, if feasible, before decomposition takes place. To effect these objects, sewers should be constructed of the best material, of proper size and shape, suitably located, thoroughly ventilated and with outlets extending into deep water. Perhaps some of these are subjects more for the consideration of the engineer and mechanic than the sanitarian, but having given them careful study and thought, I may be excused for making some suggestions which I hope may be of service to those who control these matters.

For large sewers no material surpasses well selected hard brick and cement. For smaller sewers the vitrified glazed pipe I believe to be infinitely superior to any other. They are durable, less expensive than brick and cement, and are self-cleansing. Wooden sewers should never be constructed except for temporary purposes in suburbs and in sparsely populated districts.

Sewers are often much larger than necessary; "five-sixths of the sewers of New York are not more than 12 to 18 inches in diameter." "In Brooklyn, one of the best drained cities in the country, 120 miles are only one foot in diameter; 78 miles, 15 to 24 inches in diameter."

The subject of ventilation is one of the utmost importance; so important, indeed, that any system of sewerage without thorough ventilation is not only imperfect, but exceedingly deleterious to public health and dangerous to human life. It is a well established fact that sewer gas, being light, will seek the highest point of escape; and when compressed, either by sudden elevation of temperature, or by sudden flow of water into the sewers, as during process of flushing or during a rain-storm,

the amount of pressure cannot be resisted by any known trap. Even when these traps contain water—many of them, by reason of siphonage, contain little or none—under certain degrees of pressure the “sewer gas is absorbed at the lower surface and given off at the upper.” Below is given a cut and description of a sewer trap, the invention of Mr. Morey, of this place. Its object is simply to prevent siphonage, which it does most effectually. It is inexpensive and of easy application to any trap:



Cut of Morey's improved air-valve, as applied to sewer-traps. It is soldered on to the trap at the highest part of the bend. Any tendency of the water passing through the discharge pipe to create a vacuum causes the valve to lift and the air rushes into the pipe, destroying the vacuum and preventing the trap being drawn dry. The water ceasing to flow, the valve drops by its gravity into its seat, forming an air-tight joint, preventing escape of noxious vapors. The air-passage to the valve is protected by a wire gauze. Water cannot come in contact with the valve on account of the air-cushion in the valve-case. This improvement to the ordinary sewer-trap is easy of application, is inexpensive, and I believe effectually answers the purpose for which it is intended—namely, to prevent siphonage.

It becomes absolutely important, therefore, that sewers should be so constructed and guarded as to admit of the easy escape of foul and pestilential air. The apertures through which these noxious vapors escape will admit the atmospheric air and thus keep up a constant circulation, so diluting the foul air of the sewers as to render it not only inodorous but comparatively harmless. The best and most inexpensive method of ventilating sewers, as recommended by the most distinguished sanitarians,

is by perforating the covers of the manholes, admitting the atmospheric air, and thereby diluting the foul and pestilential vapors which always exist to a greater or less extent in the sewers. These manholes, being in the middle of the streets and thus removed from passenger traffic, disagreeable odors or noxious vapors escaping from them would do less injury, either to the senses or health, than if permitted to escape through the catch-basins located at the corners of the streets, as is the case in this city. Experience has demonstrated in other cities that if these manholes are placed at proper distances the ventilation is so thorough that no offensive odors arise from them. Should any offensive vapors at any time escape through these manholes it would only be an evidence that the ventilation was insufficient and more manholes required.

Intimately connected with the subject of sewerage, and of no less importance, is that of house drainage. How to prevent the escape of the mephitic gases generated in sewers in our habitations is a matter of the greatest importance and one but little understood. It can only be accomplished by proper ventilation and efficient traps. The ordinary traps are frequently worse than useless, giving a feeling of safety which does not exist, and thereby endangering the lives of the inmates of houses. Not only are they subject to syphonage, but, from causes heretofore alluded to, sewer air becomes so compressed as to force the pestilential gases through air-tight traps. Hence the necessity for thorough ventilation of house drains. This is easily accomplished by running a pipe from the trap located just outside of the house above the eaves. I repeat, there is no assured safety from any known trap without this ventilation. The out-door privy is preferable to the ordinary defective water-closet within our houses. This is no fault of the system, but is due to ignorance of sanitary laws in the construction of these otherwise convenient and most desirable water-closets. Under any circumstances, the water-closet should be removed from the sleeping apartments, should have a constant and abundant supply of water, traps as efficient and perfect as possible, and thorough ventilation. With these requisites fulfilled, they are convenient, and, in a sanitary point of view, most desirable.

An ample supply of water for the flushing of sewers is more necessary in San Francisco than Eastern and European cities, in consequence of our long dry season. However perfect our system of sewerage might be, this abundant supply of water would be necessary to remove refuse organic matter and to keep the sewers clean and inodorous.

I will now call your attention more specifically to the condition of the sewers of this city. Many of them are defective as to size, material, grade and outlet; and all of them defective as to ventilation. Some of them are constructed of wood, some of inferior brick, and many, not having proper fall or outlet, are simply prolonged cesspools, distilling poisonous gases which penetrate our houses, bringing sickness, distress and death to our families. Nor is this all: they and the equally defective house drains form an irrigating system which has already made a disease-breeding swamp of a considerable portion of the city, which is extending itself and becoming more and more polluted every year by the leakage from these pent-up sewers and wooden drains. Many of the sewers must be reconstructed, and the sooner the better for the welfare of the community. The diseases emanating from filth and pent-up sewerage are not confined to the districts in which these noxious and mephitic gases are generated, but these gases, being lighter than atmospheric air, ascend and penetrate dwellings far remote; and, inasmuch as no system of traps has yet been discovered to resist gases, compressed as they are under certain circumstances, it follows that the most careful are not exempt from these influences.

The only remedy is to place the construction and reconstruction of our sewers under the charge of a practical and scientific engineer, whose duty it shall be not only to recommend the specifications under which sewers shall be constructed and reconstructed, but he or one of his assistants should superintend the building of same, and require all the terms of the contract to be faithfully performed. The house drainage, being of equal importance, should also be placed under his supervision. No house should be connected with a sewer without his permit. He should be the judge of the material to be used and should

see that the connection be properly made, with efficient traps and ventilation.

This officer should be appointed by a commission competent to judge of his qualifications, and his term of office should be, in my opinion, during good behavior.

I would call your attention particularly to the condition of the sewers south of Market street and of those east of Montgomery, between Pine and Jackson. For the measures necessary to correct the existing errors and defects, I desire respectfully to refer you to the very able and carefully prepared report of City and County Surveyor W. P. Humphreys, Esq. I heartily concur with the City and County Surveyor in recommending the continuation of Channel street sewer through Townsend street to the bay. This will necessitate the raising of the grades in several of the streets south of Market, that their sewerage may discharge into Channel street sewer. This will be expensive to the city and entail a heavy outlay upon the part of property-owners. It is not, however, a question of cost, but one of real necessity, involving the well-being of our entire population. It is believed, however, that the enhanced value of property from this great improvement would handsomely repay any expenditure necessary to be made. Either this system must be adopted or pumping reservoirs established at suitable places, that the sewerage may be conveyed thereto and thence pumped into deep water. For an elaboration of these views, I refer you to the above mentioned report of the City and County Surveyor.

This portion of the city is densely populated, the dwellings consisting largely of tenement houses and small framed buildings, occupied chiefly by the laboring class. For sanitary reasons the rents are low, and people who cannot afford to live elsewhere congregate here. The house drainage in this district is exceedingly imperfect, consisting for the most part of small wooden sewers connecting with prolonged cesspools reeking with fermenting and putrefying animal and vegetable matter. Hence it is that diphtheria, typhoid fever and other zymotic diseases germinate, feed and flourish in this section of the city to a most alarming and fatal extent.

Our Legislature will soon convene. I sincerely hope that our

authorities, by co-operation with our Legislative representatives, will obtain the passage of such laws as are necessary to place the city in a proper sanitary condition. The time will certainly come, and I believe at no distant day, when, for commercial reasons as well as for the preservation of our beautiful and magnificent harbor, San Francisco will have a grand sea-wall around its entire water front. Then with a deep and capacious sewer on the inside of this wall with its outflow into deep water, the refuse organic matter of our dwellings and streets will, before decomposition takes place, be conveyed to the Pacific Ocean.

That 2,148 deaths should have occurred in a single year—a number unprecedented in the history of San Francisco—from zymotic in the main preventable diseases, is a very sad commentary upon the sanitary condition of this city. I have endeavored to point out what I considered the chief causes of this lamentable condition of things. To remedy existing evils, in addition to recommendations made above, amendments should be made to our sanitary laws. The Board of Health should have power to declare houses (for sanitary reasons) unfit for human habitation. There is no other means by which the Chinese quarter can be properly regulated. With such a law, avaricious landlords would be compelled to place their property in a condition that would not outrage decency and impair the public health. There are many habitations in this city occupied by the poor of all nationalities that are unfit for human habitation by means of overcrowding, want of drainage, ventilation and accumulation of filth. A discretionary power of removal to hospital, in cases of small-pox, should also be given to the Board of Health. One of the greatest obstacles that I had to contend with in arresting and stamping out the late epidemic was the want of this power. Whole neighborhoods were frequently infected with the contagion of this loathsome and horrible disease because some ignorant and vicious pauper would positively refuse to be removed from a den of filth and poverty to a house of cleanliness and plenty.

During the fiscal year there were 912 deaths from diphtheria alone—a fearful record of mortality. Practically, it is a matter of no importance whether this disease is generated by filth or

whether the germs arising from some unknown cause are propagated and fed by it. All authorities agree as to the depressing influence of bad drainage, foul sewers and other accumulations of decaying animal and vegetable matter. By these elements, diphtheria, typhoid fever, and other zymotic diseases are not only rendered more active, but upon them this class of diseases feed, extend and become more fatal.

Diphtheria being highly contagious, physicians should be required to report their cases. Notice should be placed upon the houses in which the disease exists. Children should not be allowed to go to school who reside in such houses. It is believed "that children slightly affected with the disease without knowledge of the same convey it to others at school." The same regulations should apply to scarlet fever. Were physicians required to report cases of typhoid fever, diphtheria and scarlet fever, such report would form a most valuable and instructive source of information. It is a lamentable and humiliating circumstance that so many lives should be sacrificed to preventable diseases in an intelligent, wealthy and prosperous city. Yet how little does our mortuary table tell us of the deformities, the distress, the destitution and absolute pauperism, the necessary consequences of such scourges as have afflicted this community during the last twelve months!

SMALL-POX.

From the 19th of May, 1876, to July 1st, 1877, there were 1,646 cases of small-pox reported at the Health Office. Of this number 898 were sent to the Twenty-sixth Street Hospital. Of the whole number 482 died—255 at the hospital and 227 in the city—the percentage of deaths at hospital being 28.4; in the city, 28.9. It must be remembered, however, that among the deaths in the city are included 60 Chinamen, reported after death. Of the 17 Chinamen who died at hospital a few were reported and the others discovered before death. As small-pox is much more fatal among children than adults, and as there are but few children among the Chinese, comparatively, the inference is natural and just that, in proportion to the number of cases, there were fewer deaths than among the whites. Cer-

tainly there could not have been less than 300 cases concealed by the Chinese, which, added to the entire number reported at the Health Office, would increase the total number of cases to 1,946, exceeding the number reported during the epidemic of 1868 and 1869 by 37. At that time the estimated Chinese population was only 4,000, and very few cases occurred among them. The cause and history of this epidemic is a matter of so much importance that I beg leave to reproduce and reiterate some of the views expressed by me in my report to the Honorable Board of Health, September 12th, 1876.

On the 19th of May, 1876, the first case of small-pox was reported. Within a few days twelve other cases were reported in various portions of the city, occurring for the most part in respectable families, without any known exposure, and of a very severe type. Satisfied in my own mind that all unprotected persons in the city were liable to contract the disease by the same insidious and unknown cause that had stricken down the thirteen reported cases, I then stated to your Honorable Body that I believed we were in danger of an alarming epidemic, and advised the appointment of public vaccinators. The idea of an epidemic was so ridiculed by correspondents of the press and others, improper motives even being imputed to me for expressing, as Health Officer, my fear of such a contingency, that the people soon ceased to apply to the vaccinators in such numbers as to warrant a continuance of their commissions, and they were accordingly withdrawn in two weeks. In the meantime vaccination was continued at the Health Office daily, and up to the 1st of July, about 8,000 persons had been vaccinated under the auspices of this department. Even on the 1st of July it was generally denied to be epidemic, notwithstanding the fact that 139 cases had been reported, 72 of which had occurred in the last twelve days of June. From this time on the disease increased so rapidly that its existence as an epidemic soon became patent to all. Vaccinators were again appointed, and such was the eagerness for vaccination that it was impossible for a few days to obtain a sufficient quantity of pure virus to vaccinate all the applicants. Notwithstanding, however, the supply was not equal to the demand, even during these few days from 3,000 to 5,000

were vaccinated daily with virus known to be protective, under the auspices of this department. In anticipation of this demand, I had made arrangements, early in June, for an ample supply of bovine virus, and never in the history of any city has a more abundant and more absolutely protective virus been supplied to its citizens. To the credit of our authorities be it said that without regard to cost they have furnished this the only sure means of protection to all of our people with a most liberal hand. Unfortunately many of our citizens, relying upon primary vaccination—seldom entirely protective, and for various reasons often absolutely non-protective—are falling victims either to varioloid or small-pox in its most malignant form. I wish I could impress upon every citizen of this community my own positive convictions that there is no security except in thorough vaccination, and in those who have not been recently vaccinated, revaccination with pure virus. Fortunately every intelligent and right-thinking physician in the community is, or can be at any moment, supplied with pure vaccine virus so absolutely protective that not one case of small-pox has occurred where this virus has been used, notwithstanding the constant exposure of hundreds daily by immediate contact with the scourge. Even when the period of incubation has been going on for several days, the disease has, in every case coming under my observation, been rendered entirely harmless by vaccination with bovine virus. Besides vaccination, isolation by proper quarantine regulation has been most faithfully and strenuously insisted upon. Thorough fumigation of houses is faithfully executed as often as the necessities of each particular case may seem to require. The removal of infected bedding and bedclothes and all other infected articles to the hospital for disinfection, and for destruction where they cannot be disinfected, has always been insisted upon. * * * Removal to the hospital has been urgently insisted upon, except where such removal would endanger the life of the patient. In this connection permit me to say that such has been the management of this institution and such the liberality with which all of its wants have been supplied by the city government, I cannot withhold my own thanks for the very efficient aid with which my efforts, not only to stamp out the scourge but to alleviate the

sufferings of those afflicted with this terrible malady, have been seconded both by the Honorable Board of Health, as well as the Honorable Board of Supervisors. Unlike the epidemics of small-pox which have afflicted other cities, this has come upon us without warning. It has in all civilized communities heretofore taken many weeks after the appearance of the first cases for it to assume an epidemic character; and when it does assume that form, it is, as a general rule, because the local authorities have not taken proper precautions as to vaccination, isolation and removal. Had these precautions, especially vaccination, been delayed in this city, I believe we would have counted our cases to-day by thousands instead of hundreds. And this leads me to the consideration of the cause of this sudden and unprecedented outbreak of an epidemic which in other cities takes so many weeks to declare itself. I unhesitatingly declare my belief that this cause is the presence in our midst of 30,000 (as a class) of unscrupulous, lying and treacherous Chinamen, who have disregarded our sanitary laws, concealed and are concealing their cases of small-pox, which are only known to exist by the certificates of their deaths furnished by the City Physician, unless by accident some living case is discovered. Worse than this, as a rule, their dead bodies are removed to some obscure place from the residence in which they died, so that it is impossible to disinfect their houses, for by no ingenuity can it be discovered whence the dead bodies have been removed. * * * That this laboratory of infection—situated in the very heart of our city, distilling its deadly poison by day and by night, and sending it forth to contaminate the atmosphere of the streets and houses of a populous, wealthy and intelligent community—is permitted to exist, is a disgrace to the civilization of the age. Alien to our laws, alien to our religion, alien to our civilization, neither citizens or desiring to become so, they are a social, moral, and political curse to the community.

These words are not hastily or thoughtlessly written, but express the deliberate and well-considered opinions of one who, as your Health Officer, has had opportunities of observation afforded to no other individual of witnessing the destruction of life, the ruin of families; children made orphans; fathers and mothers

rendered childless; young men stricken down in the bloom of their youth and vigor; all by the willful and diabolical disregard of our sanitary laws by this infamous race. That this people, as a class, should so pertinaciously and willfully disregard our sanitary laws, so criminally neglect to report their cases of small-pox to the authorities, so maliciously pursue that course of conduct which they know is bringing distress upon our city by destroying the lives of our citizens, and seriously impairing the business of the whole community, can only be accounted for on the supposition that they are enemies of our race and people, and in their wickedness rejoice in our distress and sorrow. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. This adage is true, whether applied to the highest civilization or the lowest of the brute creation. This people ought to know that there is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

The entire history of the epidemic confirmed these views. The fumigation of the Chinese quarter, a sufficient force having been furnished for this purpose, commenced the latter part of September, and continued for two months. Not only was every house thoroughly fumigated, but the whole of the Chinese quarter was put in a sanitary condition that it had not enjoyed for ten years. The fumigators discovered several cases of small-pox, notwithstanding their attempt at concealment, and also a large number who had recently recovered from the disease. The epidemic ran its course among the Chinese much sooner than among the white population, for obvious reasons. Having no fear of the disease, using no precautions by disinfection, isolation and vaccination, living in over-crowded tenements, the disease necessarily consumed all of its food in a very short time.

It is a matter of very little importance whether small-pox was imported from China or any other quarter of the globe, though in this instance there is abundant evidence of its existence in the Chinese quarter long before any cases were reported at the Health Office, the grave fact still exists, that they will not report their cases. Small-pox may be imported from Southern California, Central America, and sometimes by immigrants from the Atlantic States; yet these cases being reported, are isolated or removed, and the spread of the disease at once arrested, while a few cases

concealed in Chinatown, create so many hot-beds from which the germs of the contagion, under favorable circumstances, are transplanted to any portion of the city.

VACCINATION.

The history of vaccination, its inestimable value to the human family, are too well known and appreciated to be discussed at any length within the scope of this paper.

I shall confine myself to the consideration of a few facts coming under my personal observation and experience, which I hope may be of some service to my professional brothers, thereby benefiting the community at large. Indeed my chief reason for alluding to this subject at all, is to express my unqualified preference for the use of bovine virus. I have found it, in my large experience—having personally handled more than fifteen hundred cases of small-pox during the year, and having personally vaccinated hundreds who, for weeks, were daily and hourly exposed to the contagion—absolutely protective where the patient was vaccinated before the period of incubation of small-pox, and, as I have elsewhere stated in this paper, where the period of incubation had been going on for several days, the disease has, in every case coming under my observation, been rendered entirely harmless by vaccination with bovine virus.

First. I believe the bovine to be more vigorous than the humanized virus.

Second. My experience and observation teaches me that humanized virus deteriorates.

Third. It is proven beyond contradiction that humanized virus may convey syphilis.

Fourth. It is certain that bovine virus is protective against an attack of small-pox.

Fifth. It is certain, in my estimation, that bovine virus conveys no disease.

Sixth. Vast numbers of intelligent persons are prejudiced against and oppose vaccination, because of the known fact that humanized virus has conveyed syphilis. The introduction and use of bovine virus is rapidly removing this prejudice and opposition.

Erysipelas, axillary and pectoral abscess, so seldom result from the use of bovine virus that no case of either has occurred within my knowledge, notwithstanding the many thousands who have been vaccinated by this Department, as well as by the profession of the city generally. There are, I know, some few medical men who continue to use humanized virus in preference to bovine. Fortunately for their patients, the introduction and general use of bovine virus in the Eastern States and on the Pacific coast, has furnished these gentlemen with virus but slightly removed from the animal. It is exceedingly doubtful whether any of the old stock of vaccine can be found in the United States.

The late Dr. Isaac Rowell, Health Officer of this city during the epidemic of 1868 and 1869, in his report says: "Another marked peculiarity of this epidemic was the want of prophylaxy afforded by vaccination." Again he says: "If this late small-pox ordeal has taught us anything except the uncertainty of life and remedies it is this: that during an epidemic small-pox is not the proper time to practice universal vaccination." He further states "that those vaccinated or re-vaccinated since the commencement of the epidemic, were apparently thereby rendered more susceptible to the disease."

Dr. Rowell's opportunities for observation, his intelligence and his integrity, are so well known in this community, that his statements must be regarded as facts. True, he ascribed the want of prophylaxy to the malignancy of the epidemic, and not to the inferiority of the vaccine, which was of the old stock, humanized, and believed to be as good as that used in any portion of this country or elsewhere. We have just passed through an epidemic of equal malignancy, and of almost equal fatality, and yet how different is the experience of your present Health Officer from that of the late Dr. Rowell in regard to the prophylaxy of vaccination. I wish to place on record the emphatic declaration that of the many thousands successfully vaccinated by this Department, and by practitioners generally of this city, with bovine virus (Beaugency stock), not one has been attacked with small-pox, notwithstanding these vaccinations have been performed during the prevalence of an epidemic of a most malignant and

fatal character. This bovine virus (Beaugency stock) introduced into this country from France by that celebrated vaccinator, Dr. Henry A. Martin, of Boston, is now propagated by him and many others, among whom I will mention Dr. F. P. Foster, of New York, Griffith, of Brooklyn, and Dr. B. Rush Sen-seney of the Chambersburg farm, because I know the virus furnished by these gentlemen to be genuine and protective. I wish further to state that at this distance it is most reliable when sent to us on ivory points or quill slips. I will state, also, for the benefit of those sending it a long distance, that the method of inclosing two dozen slips or points, well wrapped in wax paper, in small paper boxes lined with cork, is preferable to any other. I am using virus, at this date, with good success, that has been in this city several months, prepared and put up in these boxes. Were it within the scope of this report, or if it were more strictly a medical paper, I could relate in detail many circumstances connected with this subject of much interest to the medical profession. I might tell you that I have found, in several instances, mothers afflicted with small-pox, but ignorant of the same, nursing young infants on the second, third, and, in one instance, on the fourth day of the eruption; and how that I have vaccinated successfully such children, and have not failed to protect them. I might tell you of many instances of children crowded in the same room living in filth, with insufficient food and clothing, exposed to the contagion of this horrible disease for weeks; and how, by successful vaccination, I have not failed to protect them also. Entertaining these views, should I ever again use humanized virus, it would be from necessity and not from choice.

If our Legislature would establish a farm connected say with one of our public institutions for the production of bovine virus and furnish it to public vaccinators and to every physician in the State at moderate cost, my experience teaches me to believe that vaccination, without the necessity of a compulsory law, would become so universal as to stamp out this terrible scourge, as an epidemic, forever. Such an institution furnishing vaccine virus, not to the people of this State alone but to the entire Pacific Coast, it is believed would be more than self-sustaining.

These epidemics occurring at least once in a decade, besides inflicting so much distress and destroying so many valuable lives; entail upon the community an expense that it would be difficult to estimate.

NUISANCES.

The introduction of the odorless excavator has entirely superseded the old bucket system for emptying privy vaults, which so outraged decency, conveyed through our streets the germs of disease and rendered the atmosphere almost intolerable with offensive odors. The filling in of Mission Creek and its environs, which I hope to see completed within a few months, will have removed a long-existing, most disgraceful and intolerable source of discomfort and disease. I am happy to state, also, that prison labor is being utilized in removing that other intolerable and pestilential nuisance, Washerwoman's Bay, into which the sewerage of eighty blocks of the city is emptying itself without adequate outlet. The reports of the sanitary inspectors will show that a very large number of nuisances have been removed or abated and that in no department of the city government is there so little expenditure for the accomplishment of so much good. Our next Legislature should confer on the Board of Health the power to increase this force. The city is rapidly increasing in population, and our present force (five inspectors, including Market Inspector) is entirely insufficient. The same reasons make it necessary that we should have an assistant secretary in the Health Office. This is the only public office kept open a part of every Sunday and holidays for the accommodation of the public. Besides, it is impossible for any one man, within reasonable hours, to perform the work required of the Secretary. When the law was enacted creating the present Board of Health the population was not much more than one-half of what it is at present. The duties of this department have not only increased with the population, but the growing interest manifested in sanitary reform has imposed a large amount of work which it is probable was not at first anticipated.

QUARANTINE.

I herewith transmit the report of our very efficient Quarantine Officer, Dr. W. F. McAllister, and request your careful consider-

ation of the same. The report of the Resident Physician of Twenty-sixth Street Hospital is also inclosed. As Dr. Foye only had charge of the hospital during the last three months of the fiscal year his report of the affairs of this institution during the epidemic is principally made up from the records as he found them in the books of the hospital.

BIRTHS.

The record of births is so incomplete as to be of no statistical value, only 822 having been reported, less than three in every one thousand inhabitants, while in many cities more than thirty births to the one thousand inhabitants are reported. Our laws should be so amended as to require physicians and midwives to make these returns as well as parents.

I regret that in the carefully prepared tables herewith transmitted, I am not able to give the ratio of deaths to population in the different wards with perfect accuracy, as this population cannot at present be ascertained. In this table the population is estimated by calculations made from the school census and the Presidential vote, and therefore can only be approximately correct.

The small number of deaths in the Third and Fifth wards is accounted for by the fact that they are small and located in the heart of the business portion of the city, contain no hospitals, and have few families residing in them.

The large number of deaths in our public institutions is accounted for by the fact that San Francisco being easily accessible by land and by water, and the appointments of all of its hospitals being of a superior character; large numbers of our laboring population from the interior counties resort to these institutions, especially the City and County Hospital, for skillful treatment.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the faithful and efficient services rendered by all of the employés of this office.

Very respectfully,

J. L. MEARES, M. D.,
Health Officer City and County of San Francisco.

TABLE No. I.
ABRIDGED MORTALITY REPORT FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1876, INCLUDING CHINESE.

DISEASES.	Per Cent...	AGES.						SEX.		NATIVITY.			
		Under 5		From 5 to 20		From 20 to 50		Over 50 to 70	Unknown.	Male		Female	
		Total.....	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.		California.	Other Countries	China	Other parts of U. S.
I. Zymotic Diseases.....	1654	29.2	789	390	413	57	5	.....	977	677	1030	232	88
II. Constitutional Diseases.....	840	14.8	77	49	688	140	6	.....	512	328	117	184	49
III. Local Diseases.....	1768	31.2	601	111	656	342	58	.....	1077	691	618	349	5
IV. Developmental Diseases.....	580	10.2	426	11	49	33	61	.....	265	315	421	45	9
V. Deaths from Violence.....	265	4.7	30	33	165	33	3	1	235	40	45	45	109
Deaths from Unknown Causes. { Chinese.....	525	9.2	32	30	429	34	6	1	483	42	34	491	22
Others.....	37	0.7	22	2	6	6	1	.....	19	18	20	7	8
Total.....	5669	.....	1977	626	2286	645	134	1	3558	2111	2288	862	683
Per Cent. to Total Mortality.....	100.0	34.9	11.0	40.3	11.4	2.4	.....	62.8	37.2	40.3	15.2	12.1	31.3
I.													1.1
Small Pox.....	345	6.0	76	64	199	6	.....	249	96	101	69	82	89
Measles.....	12	0.2	11	1	.....	.....	5	7	11	1	1	1	2
Scarlatina.....	81	1.4	56	20	5	.....	.....	43	38	70	5	1	5
Diphtheria.....	481	8.5	268	205	8	.....	.....	242	239	413	59	11	9
Group.....	90	1.6	70	20	.....	.....	.....	48	42	76	11	11	4
Whooping Cough.....	69	1.2	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	33	69	.....	.....	.....
Typhus and Typhoid Fevers.....	188	3.3	15	66	98	8	1	.....	107	81	52	39	1
Diarrhoea and Dysentery.....	49	0.9	35	1	6	4	3	.....	36	13	34	6	9
Cholera Infantum.....	150	2.7	149	1	.....	2	.....	.....	81	69	146	2	2
Cholera Morbus.....	11	0.2	5	1	3	.....	.....	7	4	7	1	1	3
Pyemia and Septicemia.....	24	0.4	1	1	~14	8	.....	.....	17	7	2	7	15
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	23	0.4	10	6	7	2	.....	.....	12	11	13	5	6
Syphilis.....	14	0.2	3	.....	20	9	.....	.....	12	2	4	1	7
Alcoholism.....	29	0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	6	.....	7	1	21

TABLE No. I-Concluded.

DISEASES.	Per Cent ..	AGES.						Unknown ..	NATIVITY.				
		Under 5			From 5 to 20	From 20 to 50	From 50 to 70	Over 70	China		Other Countries ..		
		Total	103	1.8	11.3	44	485	100	3	45	58	22	70
		Unknown ..	642	0.9	48	2	2	2	41.9	223	50	45	389
II.									24	29	46	5	2
Cancer										86	76	117	22
Phthisis Pulmonalis										99	45	8	37
Hydrocephalus and Tubercular Meningitis										82	75	152	3
III.										14	18	35	40
Encephalitis										1	1	1	25
Apoplexy and Paralysis										5	7	3	1
Convulsions										1	1	13	13
Other Diseases of the Nervous System										29	29	3	3
Aneurism										1	1	14	58
Disease of the Heart										98	61	133	56
Pneumonia										11	11	195	112
Bronchitis										17	11	103	103
Other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs										4	5	59	59
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels										6	8	71	60
Diseases of the Liver										13	22	100	106
Bright's Disease and Nephritis										6	2	46	46
IV.										2	2	7	7
Puerperal Diseases										38	1	17	17
Atrophy and Inanition and Old Age										1	1	23	23
V.										30	44	181	190
Suicides										1	1	251	251
Deaths in Institutions										1	1	22	22
Still-births										68	201	32	169
Still-births										1	1	262	262
Still-births										64	7	7	1
Still-births										774	252	169	252
Still-births										18.1	18.1	203	203

TABLE No. III.

ABRIDGED MORTALITY REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1877, INCLUDING CHINESE.

DISEASES.	Per Cent...	AGES.						SEX.		NATIVITY.			
		Under 5		From 5 to 20		From 20 to 50		From 50 to 70	Over 70	Male		Female	
		Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	California.	Other parts of U. S...	China	Other Countries..
Total.....	100.0	36.4	13.2	37.2	10.6	2.6	...	...	62.7	37.3	43.9	14.7	9.2
Per Cent to Total Mortality.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
I.													
Small Pox.....	446	7.2	100	89	245	12	...	...	318	128	146	91	58
Measles.....	7	0.1	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	6	1	148
Scarlatina.....	69	1.	47	17	5	...	...	...	37	32	57	3	9
Diphtheria.....	912	14.7	536	364	11	1	...	...	473	439	790	91	1
Whooping Cough.....	118	1.9	88	30	...	...	...	...	64	54	97	13	8
Typhus and Typhoid Fevers.....	47	0.8	47	32	123	6	1	...	27	20	49	...	1
Diarrhea and Dysentery.....	198	3.2	16	32	...	...	...	...	120	78	50	38	108
Cholera Infantum.....	36	0.6	24	1	7	3	1	...	23	13	23	6	7
Cholera Morbus.....	114	1.8	114	...	...	...	...	...	64	50	112	2	2
Pyemia and Septicemia.....	9	0.1	3	1	3	2	...	...	5	4	4	1	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.....	23	0.4	...	4	12	7	...	...	16	7	3	6	3
Syphilis.....	29	0.5	16	6	7	19	10	19	7	16
Alcoholism.....	12	0.2	3	...	8	1	1	1	3	1	7
	32	0.5	...	22	10	24	8	...	3	7

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

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TABLE No. II—Concluded.

DISEASES.	Per Cent...	AGES.						SEX.	NATIVITY.				
		Total.	Under 5	From 5 to 20	From 20 to 50	From 50 to 70	Over 70 Years.		Unknown..		Other Countries..		
									Male	Female....	China.....	Other parts of U. S....	
II.									Male	Female....	China.....	Other parts of U. S....	
Cancer.....	1.6	100	1	1	35	7	·	49	51	2	20	1	
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	10.1	624	24	24	498	29	·	382	242	58	169	32	
Hydrocephalus and Tubercular Meningitis.....	0.9	55	46	7	2	·	·	21	34	51	3	1	
III.													
Encephalitis.....	2.6	164	128	15	16	5	·	88	66	124	19	21	
Apoplexy and Paralysis.....	2.6	145	8	2	72	64	19	119	46	10	39	109	
Convulsions.....	2.3	146	139	4	1	2	2	78	68	140	3	3	
Other Diseases of the Nervous System.....	2.1	126	41	13	45	24	3	85	41	49	26	1	
Aneurism.....	0.7	45	2	2	34	8	1	39	6	2	14	14	
Diseases of the Heart.....	3.3	205	9	22	100	66	8	142	63	21	45	29	
Pneumonia.....	4.9	306	83	15	123	67	18	163	113	87	59	134	
Bronchitis.....	0.9	59	36	2	10	9	2	39	20	32	9	5	
Other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.....	2.1	132	40	8	52	26	6	87	45	43	19	17	
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.....	3.6	228	111	8	75	29	5	124	104	120	24	69	
Diseases of the Liver.....	1.1	77	1	3	52	20	1	35	22	4	16	84	
Bright's Disease and Nephritis.....	1.1	73	1	1	6	49	15	2	32	21	5	57	
IV.													
Puerperal Diseases.....	0.7	44	348	8	35	1	·	249	44	4	12	1	
Atrophy, Inanition and Old Age.....	7.5	464	6	21	28	61	·	215	346	35	1	26	
V.													
Suicides.....	1.1	76	171	4	58	14	·	69	7	19	5	41	
Deaths in Institutions.....	18.2	1128	645	79	193	40	·	878	250	206	22	670	
Still-births.....										209	143	18	

TABLE

DEATHS IN SAN FRANCISCO FROM ALL CAUSES (EXCLUSIVE OF

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.....	AGE.																		SEX.	
		Male.....	Female.....																		
All Causes.....	5555	1067	389	737	498	120	144	556	633	623	422	208	114	33	10	..	1	3341	2214		
Specified Causes.....	5500	1041	385	732	496	119	144	551	632	621	419	203	114	33	10	..	1	3315	2185		
Unknown Causes.....	55	26	4	5	2	1	..	5	1	2	3	5	1	26	29	
CLASSES.																					
I. Zymotic Diseases.....	2067	253	202	553	412	86	62	214	130	93	39	19	2	2	2	..	..	1205	861	
II. Constitutional Diseases.....	779	35	24	25	10	8	37	155	170	164	101	34	15	1	..	..	..	444	335	
III. Local Diseases.....	1839	374	122	127	58	20	28	121	244	313	234	126	60	11	1	..	..	1182	657	
IV. Developmental Diseases.....	580	374	34	14	4	1	9	19	24	11	10	19	34	18	9	..	..	278	302	
V. Violent Deaths.....	235	5	3	13	12	4	8	42	64	40	35	5	3	1	..	..	..	205	30	
I.—ORDERS.																					
1. Miasmatic Diseases.....	2001	246	202	553	410	85	62	204	115	78	28	14	2	2	2	..	..	1158	843	
2. Euthetic Diseases.....	11	3	3	2	2	..	1	10	1	
3. Dietic Diseases.....	55	4	2	1	..	7	13	13	11	4	38	17	
II.																					
1. Diathetic Diseases.....	116	..	2	1	1	..	..	5	21	35	29	12	8	1	..	..	..	58	58	
2. Tubercular Diseases.....	663	35	22	24	9	8	37	150	149	128	72	22	7	..	..	..	..	386	277	
III.																					
Diseases of—																					
1. Nervous System.....	599	193	64	59	22	3	9	24	47	61	58	37	19	3	..	..	..	379	220	
2. Organs of Circulation.....	250	6	1	4	12	6	4	19	55	60	49	25	8	1	..	..	..	181	69	
3. Respiratory Organs.....	497	78	38	43	14	5	6	43	59	83	68	34	20	5	1	..	..	319	178	
4. Digestive Organs.....	305	81	19	12	4	3	4	18	46	63	32	17	4	2	..	..	..	179	126	
5. Urinary Organs.....	109	1	..	3	4	2	4	14	20	31	17	8	5	..	..	..	..	78	31	
6. Generative Organs.....	7	3	3	1	7	
7. Organs of Locomotion.....	13	2	1	1	..	1	3	3	2	7	6
Unclassified and undetermined.....	59	15	..	4	1	..	1	2	11	9	7	5	4	..	..	..	..	39	20	
IV.																					
Developmental Diseases of																					
1. Children.....	84	70	12	2	..	..	..	8	17	14	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	38	46	
2. Women.....	43	43	
3. Age.....	56	18	38	
4. Nutrition.....	397	304	22	12	4	1	1	2	10	8	8	12	11	2	..	..	..	222	175	
V.																					
1. Accident or Negligence.....	139	5	3	13	12	4	4	23	28	18	21	4	3	1	..	..	..	120	19	
2. Homicide.....	25	1	7	12	4	1	18	7	
3. Suicide.....	71	3	12	24	18	13	1	67	4		
Unknown	55	26	4	5	2	1	..	5	1	2	3	5	1	26	29	

DEATHS.

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No. III.

CHINESE) REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1877.

RACE.		WARDS.												NATIVITIES.							
		Public Institutions.												Unascertained.							
Suicides.		Casualties.		Foreign.		Pacific U. S.		Atlantic U. S.		1908.		1903.		1922.		1933.		1922.			
5494	5	56	215	373	42	349	26	106	227	293	376	709	1008	490	1106	164	71	1933	907	2657	58
5440	5	55	212	369	41	340	26	104	225	290	370	699	1003	482	1104	164	71	1922	899	2623	56
54	1	3	4	1	9	...	2	2	3	6	10	5	8	2	...	...	11	8	34	2
2053	14	94	138	18	126	6	41	90	121	169	292	426	180	366	...	...	404	286	1371	6
766	13	25	45	6	42	2	11	33	41	41	101	116	63	253	...	...	451	195	128	5
1813	4	22	77	142	17	137	15	39	70	102	117	233	332	181	377	825	325	665	24
574	1	5	16	44	...	35	3	13	32	26	43	73	129	58	108	109	47	423	1
235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	71	133	46	36	...	20
1988	13	93	136	17	120	6	39	87	119	167	288	422	177	330	...	...	358	277	1361	5
11	1	1	2	1	1	5	...	2	3	1	2	4	4	3	27	...	7	1	3	1	
54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	8	7	1
115	1	3	7	2	6	1	3	3	5	5	12	16	13	40	...	...	87	22	5	2
651	12	22	38	4	36	1	8	30	36	36	89	100	50	213	...	...	364	173	123	3
589	1	9	20	57	4	43	3	10	18	29	40	84	109	66	116	180	87	323	9
243	7	11	16	4	25	2	5	14	14	12	22	39	17	69	...	...	163	59	23	5
490	2	5	32	28	6	33	7	10	20	29	33	66	100	56	77	241	87	162	7
304	1	10	34	2	27	1	5	13	13	22	42	66	23	47	...	...	141	40	124	2
108	1	3	4	...	5	1	5	1	7	7	11	12	6	47	...	...	63	33	11	2
7	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	2	5	6	2	
13	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	4	...	...	5	6	2	
59	...	...	2	1	3	...	3	4	8	2	5	4	10	17	...	...	30	8	20	1
83	1	2	12	...	6	1	2	5	3	6	11	18	10	8	...	...	...	1	83	...
42	1	2	1	...	4	1	2	4	3	6	1	14	4	1	...	...	27	11	4	1
56	...	6	...	2	1	4	4	5	5	7	10	6	6	...	...	46	10	...	...
392	5	12	25	...	23	...	5	19	15	26	54	88	37	93	...	...	36	25	336	...
139	139	...	76	21	34	8
25	25	...	16	6	2	1
71	...	1	3	4	1	9	...	2	2	3	4	11	6	8	2	...	71	41	19	8	11
54	1	3	4	1	9	...	2	2	3	4	11	6	8	2	...	...	11	8	34	...

TABLE

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGE.	SEX.										
		Male	Female									
Unknown...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over 100...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90 to 100...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80 to 90...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70 to 80...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60 to 70...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 to 60...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 to 50...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 to 40...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 to 30...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 to 20...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 to 15...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 to 10...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 to 5...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 to 2...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under 1 year...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I.—Zymotic Diseases.												
1. Miasmatic Diseases.												
Small-pox.....	369	29	15	42	29	11	32	99	59	41	7	5
Measles.....	7	4	1	2								256
Scarlatina.....	69	3	14	30	13	3	1	3	2			4
Diphtheria.....	911	48	111	377	317	41	5	5	2	4	1	32
Croup.....	118	11	19	58	27	3						438
Whooping Cough.....	47	20	14	13								64
Fever, Typhus.....	5											54
Fever, Enteric or Typhoid.....	193	1	1	14	13	23	14	73	31	16	4	27
Fever, Congestive.....	5											20
Fever, Intermittent.....	1											5
Fever, Remittent.....	12	1	1	2	3							1
Erysipelas.....	17	4										16
Dysentery.....	7	5										1
Diarrhea.....	29	15	1	3								21
Cholera Morbus.....	9	2		1	1							8
Cholera Infantum.....	1141	94	20									5
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis (Epidemic).....	29	7	2	7	2	2	2	3	2	2		4
Pyemia.....	23				2		2	3	6	3	7	10
Septicemia.....	8		1			1	1	1	2	1	1	7
Fever, Continued.....	1			1								16
Fever, Billious.....	3			1			1					4
Fever, Gastric.....	2											4
Fever, Typho-malarial.....	7		1	2	1			2				3
Fever, Hectica.....	1						1					1
Fever, Malarial.....	1											1
Fever, Lung.....	1	1										1
Fever, Nervous.....	1											1
Congestive Chill.....	7	1	1					4	1			2
Putrid Sore Throat.....	2				2							2
Carbuncle.....	1								1			1
Glanders, Eqnina.....	1							1				1
2. Enthetic Diseases.												
Syphilitic Affections.....	11	3						3	2	2	1	10
3. Dietic Diseases.												
Anemia.....	9	3			2			1	2	1		5
Purpura Hemorrhagica.....	3	1			1			1				2
Alcoholism. (Intemperance).....	32							5	8	9	6	24
Delirium Tremens.....	10							1	2	3	4	8
Scurvy.....	1									1		3

III-Continued.

RACE.	WARDS.												NATIVITIES.			
													Unascertained.			
Pacific U. S.													148	91	127	3
Atlantic U. S.													9	1	6	...
Foreign.													30	91	790	...
Public Institutions.													8	13	97	...
Casualties.													1	1	46	...
Suicides.													1	5	...	...
													103	38	50	2
12th Ward.													3	2	...	...
11th Ward.													1	3	3	...
10th Ward.													1	7	5	5
9th Ward.													2	5	4	18
8th Ward.													1	2	2	...
7th Ward.													7	7	7	...
6th Ward.													29	12	1	...
5th Ward.													17	4	3	...
4th Ward.													1	1	1	...
3d Ward.													1	1	1	5
2d Ward.													1	1	1	1
1st Ward.													1	1	1	1
African.													2	4	5	...
Indian.													1	1	2	...
Caucasian.													17	24	7	1
9.													2	4	5	...
3.													1	1	2	...
31.	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	17	24	10	1
10.													7	7	10	...
1.													1	1	1	...
11.						1			1				9	7	1	3

TABLE

I I I-Continued.

RACE.	WARDS.												NATIVITIES.			
	Unascertained.			Pacific U. S.			Atlantic U. S.			Foreign.		Suicides.		Casualties.		
African.	12	20	35	4	34	6	27	29	28	76	2	43	212	362	169	57
Indian.	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	6	3	13	17	5	1	1	1	51
Caucasian.	2	7	25	2	13	1	7	5	13	27	20	15	4	3	3	136
10	2	1														1
1																
1																
1																
13																
16																
28																
17																
7																
2																
3																
1																
1																
2																
2																
1																
1																
1																
1																
1																
5	12	20	35	4	34	6	27	29	28	76	2	43	212	362	169	57
579																
55	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	6	3	13	17	5	1	1	1	51
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	4	1	1	1	9
1																1
43	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	13	8	14	9	19
163	1	3	10	1	15	1	5	10	1	27	14	34	21	21	19	124
22																
11	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	14	7	
12	1	2	3	1	6	1	1	1	1	15	9	12	2	4	4	
83	1	2	4	1	6	1	1	1	4	6	1	14	7	58	21	
78	2	2	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	12	6	12	5	51	18	
7			1		2				1	37	3	37	3	3	4	
137	2	7	25	2	13	1	7	5	13	27	20	15	4	3	3	136

TABLE

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGE.	SEX.	
		Male	Female
Unknown.....			
Over 100.....			
90 to 100.....			
80 to 90.....			
70 to 80.....			
60 to 70.....			
50 to 60.....			
40 to 50.....			
30 to 40.....			
20 to 30.....			
15 to 20.....			
10 to 15.....			
5 to 10.....			
2 to 5.....			
1 to 2.....			
Under 1.....			
Total.			

III—Continued.

TABLE

SEX.	AGE.									
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
CAUSES OF DEATH.										
Unknown										
Over 100										
90 to 100										
80 to 90										
70 to 80										
60 to 70										
50 to 60										
40 to 50										
30 to 40										
20 to 30										
15 to 20										
10 to 15										
5 to 10										
2 to 5										
1 to 2										
Under 1										
Total										
3. Of the Respiratory Organs.										
Laryngitis	9		1		1		5		3	6
Bronchitis	59	21	6	9	2	4	4	2	39	20
Congestion of Lungs	46	18	4	2	2	4	7	4	29	17
Pneumonitis	306	39	22	22	9	1	50	46	193	113
Pleuritis	4				1	1		2	2	2
Hydrothorax	9		1			1	3	3	8	1
Empyema	3				1		1		3	3
Hemoptysis	20					4	3	5	15	5
Asthma	10						1	5	6	4
Disease of Lungs	6		1	1	1		1	1	3	3
Apoplexy of Lungs	2			1						2
Pulmonary Abscess	5						1	4	5	4
Edema of Glottis	4			1	1			1	4	1
Nasal Catarrh	1				1					1
Lung Fever	1				1					1
Gangrene of Lungs	4					2	1		3	1
Throat, Ulceration of	1			1						1
Emphysema	2								2	2
Edema of Lungs	3						1	1	1	1
Trachitis	1			1					1	1
Paralysis of Lungs	1			1					1	1
4. Of the Digestive Organs.										
Stomatitis	2			1	1				1	1
Gastritis	27	7	2			2	5	4	13	14
Gastro-Enteritis	24	12	4	2	1		1	3	12	12
Enteritis	79	38	11	4	2	1	8	4	44	35
Hematemesis	3						1	1	2	1
Obstruction of Bowels (Obstipation, Constipation)	6	1		1				4		3
Intussusception	3	3								2
Hernia	4	1	1					1		2
Peritonitis (not Puerperal)	37	2		1		2	6	9	11	16
Ascites	6			1				2	2	5
Cirrhosis of Liver	18						3	8	2	4
Hepatitis	18						3	4	8	7
Jaundice	4	1					1	1		4
Disease of Liver (Undefined)	16					1	1	5	3	9
Disease of Spleen	1							1		1
Enterocolitis	6	4	1	1						5
Billary Poisonius	1									1
Fatty Degeneration of Liver	1						1			1
Gastric Ulcer	1									1
Enteroperitonitis	3	2		1						3
Ulceration of Bowels	6	1					1	2	4	2
Abscess of Liver	2	1					1	2	6	1
Fibrous Stricture of Rectum	1						2	3		1
Embolic Softening of Spleen	1							1		1

I I I—Continued.

RACE.	WARDS.	NATIVITIES.									
		Unascertained.					SUITES.				
Pacific U. S...	12th Ward...	2	8	8	32	5	1	1	1	1	5
Atlantic U. S...	11th Ward...	1	15	11	59	1	1	1	1	1	1
Foreign.....	10th Ward...	1	12	5	40	2	1	1	1	1	1
Casualties.....	9th Ward...	5	2	2	25	1	1	2	1	1	1
Public Institutions...	8th Ward...	2	3	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1
	7th Ward...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	6th Ward...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	5th Ward...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	4th Ward...	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	3d Ward...	15	15	4	12	7	1	1	1	1	1
	2d Ward...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1st Ward...	23	23	2	6	7	1	1	1	1	1
African.....		2	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Indian.....		3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Caucasian.....		2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.....	AGE.										SEX.
		Male.....	Female.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Dyspepsia.....	4	4										1
Strangulated Hernia.....	3						1	2				2
Atrophy of Liver.....	3						1	1	2			3
Hypertrophy of Liver.....	2						1	1				2
Stricture of Esophagus.....	1								1			1
Rupture of Spleen.....	1						1					1
Abscess of Pharynx.....	1											1
Gastro Hepatitis.....	1						1					1
Hemorrhage of Bowels.....	3	2							1			2
Congestion of Liver.....	1								1			1
Rupture of Liver.....	1							1				1
Inflammation of Liver.....	1					1						1
Tumor, Abdominal Fibroid.....	1								1			1
Ulcer Umbilicus.....	1	1										1
Stricture of Stomach.....	1							1				1
Dropsy of Liver.....	1							1				1
Ulcer of Esophagus.....	1							1				1
Abscess of Throat.....	1	1										1
5. Of the Urinary Organs.												
Nephritis.....	3			1	1		1					1
Bright's Disease (Albuminuria).....	70			2	1	2	10	15	23	9	6	2
Disease of Kidney.....	3				1			2				1
Uremia.....	13			1	1	1		2	1	1		12
Cystitis.....	3							1		1	1	3
Extravasation of Urine.....	1								1			1
Diabetes.....	6						1		2	3		3
Disease of Kidneys and Stomach.....	1							1				1
Hæmaturia.....	1									1		1
Bladder, Inflammation of.....	3						1			1	1	2
Diabetes Mellitus.....	1									1		1
Abscess of Kidney.....	1								1			1
Strangury.....	1	1										1
Uremic Poisoning.....	1							1				1
Uremic Convulsions.....	1							1				1
6. Of the Generative Organs.												
Metritis (non Puerperal).....	3							3				3
Ovarian Tumor.....	2								2			2
Uterine Tumor, Fibroid.....	2								1	1		2
7. Of the Locomotory Organs.												
Curvature of Spine.....	1							1				1
Caries.....	1								1			1
Atrophy, Muscular.....	1							1				1
Leg, Ulceration of.....	1									1		1
Disease of Spine.....	4			2					1	1		3
Caries of Spine.....	1								1			1
Hip Disease.....	1						1					1

DEATHS.

35

I I I—Continued.

RACE.	WARDS.	NATIVITIES.				Unascertained.
		Pacific U. S.	Atlantic U. S.	Foreign	Suicides	
Caucasian...	12th Ward...	4	1	2	1	2
	11th Ward...	3	2	1	1	1
	10th Ward...	1	1	1	1	1
	9th Ward...	1	1	1	1	1
	8th Ward...	1	1	1	1	1
	7th Ward...	1	1	1	1	1
	6th Ward...	1	1	1	1	1
	5th Ward...	1	1	1	1	1
	4th Ward...	1	1	1	1	1
	3d Ward...	1	1	1	1	1
	2d Ward...	1	1	1	1	1
	1st Ward...	1	1	1	1	1
Indian...	African...	1	1	1	1	1
Caucasian...		1	1	1	1	1

TABLE

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total	AGE.										SEX.						
		Over 100	90 to 100	80 to 90	70 to 80	60 to 70	50 to 60	40 to 50	30 to 40	20 to 30	15 to 20	10 to 15	5 to 10	2 to 5	1 to 2	Under 1	Male	Female
Lumbar Abscess.....	1				1												1	1
Coxalgia.....	1					1												1
Abscess of Hip Joint.....	1					1												1
<i>Not Localized and Undetermined.</i>																		
Abscess.....	3	1															2	1
Dropsy.....	40	6	3		1	1	8	7	1	6	5	3				25	15	
Gangrene.....	1			1												1	1	
Gangrene of Arm.....	1						1									1	1	
Mumps.....	1			1													1	
Gangrene Senilis.....	1											1				1	1	
Sphacelae.....	2	1									1					2	2	
Synovitis.....	1							1								1	1	
Cleft Palate.....	1	1															1	
Asphyxia.....	6	5						1		1						5	1	
Syncope.....	1									1							1	
Sclerema.....	1	1															1	
IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																		
1. <i>Of Children.</i>																		
Premature Birth.....	35	35														17	18	
Preternatural Birth ((difficult labor)).....	1	1															1	
Cynosis.....	15	15														8	7	
Atelectasis Pulmonum.....	3	3														1	2	
Spina Bifida.....	3	3														1	2	
Imperforate Rectum.....																		
Dentition.....	27	13	12	2												11	16	
2. <i>Of Women.</i>																		
Child-birth.....	5							1	4								5	
Convulsions, Puerperal.....	4						2		2								4	
Metro-peritonitis Puerperal Fever, etc.....	23						3	11	6	3							23	
Hemorrhage, Uterine (Puerperal).....	8						1	4	2	1						8		
Post-partum Convulsions.....	1						1									1		
Puerperal Mania.....	2						1	1								2		
3. <i>Old Age.</i>																		
Old Age.....	56									1	7	23	16	9		18	38	
4. <i>Of Nutrition.</i>																		
Atrophy, Inanition, and Marasmus.....	334	285	21	11	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		187	147	
Asthenia and General Debility.....	63	19	1	1	1			8	6	8	10	7	2			35	28	

I I I—Continued.

TABLE

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGE.	SEX.										
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
V.—VIOLENCE.												
1. Accident or Negligence.												
Burns and Scalds.....	13	1	1	6	.....	3	2	.....	.....	8	5
Drowning.....	33	.....	3	2	2	3	8	5	7	2	1
Poisoning.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Gun-shot Wounds.....	6	.....	2	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	4
Fracture of Skull.....	25	1	.....	2	2	4	3	6	5	1	1
Fracture of Spine.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	1	.....	.....
Falling from Height.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	3	2	.....	3	1	.....
Caving of Earth.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	.....
Run Over.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	1
Concussion of Brain.....	7	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	6	1
Shock from Cæsarean operation.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Crushed by Cars.....	6	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	5	1
Suffocation.....	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1
Circumcision.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Traumatic Tetanus.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	3
From other causes.....	16	1	1	2	3	6	2	1	14	2
2. Homicide.												
Pistol-shot and other wounds.....	25	1	7	12	4	1	18	7
3. Suicides.												
Poison.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	8	5	5	.....
Drowning.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....
Hanging.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Pistol-shot Wounds.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	15	4	5	.....	28
Knife Wounds.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4
Fracture of Skull.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
From other methods.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	5

III—Concluded.

RACE.	WARDS.												NATIVITIES.			
	White			Colored			Total			White			Colored			
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	White	Colored
African.....	13	33	46	25	7	32	25	4	29	24	5	29	8	5	1	3
Indian.....	1	6	7	3	3	6	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	5	1	1
Caucasian.....	25	7	32	3	3	6	25	4	29	25	5	30	12	2	2	1
	1	6	7	1	6	7	1	6	7	1	6	7	1	1	1	1
	16	25	41	1	6	7	1	6	7	1	6	7	1	1	1	1
	25	25	50	25	25	50	25	25	50	25	25	50	12	12	10	1
	16	16	32	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	5	5	5
	13	13	26	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	7	7	7
	33	33	66	6	6	12	6	6	12	6	6	12	21	21	21	21
	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
	6	6	12	4	4	8	3	3	6	3	3	6	14	14	14	14
	25	25	50	7	7	14	6	6	12	6	6	12	35	35	35	35
	7	7	14	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
	6	6	12	4	4	8	3	3	6	3	3	6	14	14	14	14
	4	4	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	5	5	5
	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
	6	6	12	4	4	8	3	3	6	3	3	6	14	14	14	14

APPENDIX TO TABLE III.

MORTALITY BY CLASSES AND ORDERS IN THE DIFFERENT MONTHS.
(EXCLUSIVE OF CHINESE.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total	1876.						1877.						June....
		July....	August....	September	October....	November.	December.	January....	February....	March....	April....	May....		
All causes	5555	430	422	473	467	478	559	610	452	473	420	403	368	
Specified causes.....	5500	427	422	465	461	476	553	604	451	469	417	396	359	
Unknown causes.....	55	3	....	8	6	2	6	6	1	4	3	7	9	
CLASSES.														
I. Zymotic diseases	2067	143	165	196	184	182	223	252	191	171	144	111	105	
II. Constitutional diseases...	779	57	48	63	53	69	75	88	59	79	63	70	55	
III. Local diseases.....	1839	145	125	147	154	164	191	198	143	152	146	145	129	
IV. Developmental diseases..	580	61	56	41	50	39	48	43	42	48	43	56	53	
V. Violence.....	235	21	28	18	20	22	16	23	16	19	21	14	17	
I.--ORDERS.														
1. Miasmatic diseases.....	2001	139	160	185	180	178	213	246	187	167	137	108	101	
2. Enthetic diseases.....	11	....	1	3	....	1	2	1	1	....	2	....	....
3. Dietic diseases.....	55	4	4	8	4	3	8	5	3	4	5	3	4	
II.														
1. Diathetic diseases.....	116	15	10	9	8	9	12	13	8	10	6	11	5	
2. Tubercular diseases.....	663	42	38	54	45	60	63	75	51	69	57	59	50	
III.														
1. Diseases of Nervous system	599	60	43	44	48	47	48	53	45	56	48	51	56	
2. " of Organs of Circulation	250	16	18	19	24	25	26	13	25	16	20	23	25	
3. " of Respiratory Organs..	497	23	28	39	37	41	74	82	39	37	37	34	26	
4. " of Digestive Organs....	305	22	23	31	29	33	32	34	19	26	20	22	14	
5. " of Urinary Organs.....	109	17	10	10	6	13	5	10	9	10	10	5	4	
6. " of Generative Organs....	7	....	....	1	2	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
7. " of Organs of Locom'tion	13	1	....	....	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	
Unclassified or Undetermined.	59	6	3	3	6	2	4	4	5	3	10	9	4	
IV.														
1. Developm'l Dis.of Children	84	6	10	8	4	6	10	8	7	11	2	6	6	
2. " of Women.....	43	7	6	2	2	3	4	2	1	3	4	6	3	
3. " of Age.....	56	4	2	2	6	3	7	5	4	6	5	7	5	
4. " of Nutrition....	397	44	38	29	38	27	27	28	30	28	32	37	39	
V.														
1. Accident or Negligence	139	14	19	8	12	15	9	14	7	14	9	10	8	
2. Homicide.....	25	2	2	1	1	....	3	3	2	4	4	....	3	
3. Suicide.....	71	5	7	9	7	7	4	6	7	1	8	4	6	
Unknown	55	3	....	8	6	2	6	6	1	4	3	7	9	

TABLE IV.

TOTAL DEATHS OF CHINESE REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1877.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGE.	SEX.	WARD.										Nativity's							
			California.			China.			1900.											
			Suicides..	Casualties..	Pub. Institutions..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9						
Small Pox.....	77	1	4	9	6	2	9	40	6	...	62	15	1	2	37	18	...	19	...	15
Diphtheria.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	
Erysipelas.....	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	
Syphilis.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	
Cancer of Scrotum.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	33	...	1	1	2	19	2	6	2	...	26	7	1	...	23	8	...	1	...	32
Tabes Mesenterica.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	
Disease of Brain.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	
Apoplexy.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	
Hepatitis.....	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	
Cystitis.....	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	
Premature Birth.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hemorrhage Post Partum.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	
Inanition.....	10	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8	2	2	2	2	5	5	5	10	

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

TABLE IV-Concluded.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGE.	SEX.	WARD.									Nativit's	
			Female....			Male....							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
General Debility.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Burns and Scalds.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Drowning.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Gunshot Wound.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Fracture of Skull.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Fracture of Leg.....	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
Suffocation.....	22	1	2	5	7	5	...	20	2	...	...	22	20
Homicide.....	7	...	3	4	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	7	7
Suicide—Poison.....	5	...	1	2	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	5	5
Execution.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Unknown.....	438	9	6	4	2	17	159	131	77	22	2	244	25
Totals.....	615	19	13	18	12	8	32	237	159	91	24	2	530
													55
													560

DEATHS OF CHINESE BY MONTHS.

July, 1876.....	77	November, 1876.....	64	March, 1877.....	38
August, 1876.....	55	December, 1876.....	48	April, 1877.....	44
September, 1876.....	75	January, 1877.....	31	May, 1877.....	41
October, 1876.....	59	February, 1877.....	44	June, 1877.....	39

T A B L E V.

NATIVITIES OF DECEDENTS IN THE DIFFERENT MONTHS.

UNITED STATES.	Total.....	1876.											1877.					
		January.....	February.....	March.....	April.....	May.....	June.....	July.....	August.....	September.....	October.....	November.....	December.....	January.....	February.....	March.....	April.....	May.....
Alabama.....	5												1	1				2
Arkansas.....	2												1	1				1
Alaska Territory.....	1												1					...
Colorado.....	1																	
California.....	2680	222	199	240	222	228	252	295	223	236	207	173	183					
Connecticut.....	19	3	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	2	...	1	2				2	1
District of Columbia.....	3				1	1												1
Delaware.....	2					1							1					...
Florida.....	2				1											1		
Georgia.....	3					1							1					1
Illinois.....	45	3	6	1	4	4	10	2	7	3			2			2		3
Indiana.....	9	1	1	3	1		1	1	1	1			1	1				...
Iowa.....	5	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1			1	1				
Kentucky.....	17	3	2	1	3	2	1						4	1				1
Kansas.....	10			1	5	1								1	1	1	1	1
Louisiana.....	23	1	2	3	4	5	1		1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maine.....	63	4	3	6	5	6	3	7	5	5	3	3	11	5				
Maryland.....	29	2	4	2	2	3	4	4	2	2	1	2	1	2	1			1
Massachusetts.....	154	10	15	13	10	9	17	13	13	16	12	17						9
Minnesota.....	1					1												
Missouri.....	16	2	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Michigan.....	14	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Mississippi.....	1																	
Nevada.....	10	1		1		3			1				3			1		1
New York.....	250	21	23	21	23	21	23	20	30	23	15	15	15					
New Jersey.....	33	2	1	1	3	2	4	10	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
New Hampshire.....	15		1	1	2	1		1	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	2	2
Nebraska.....	3									1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Carolina.....	3									1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oregon.....	16	1						1						2	2	2	2	2
Ohio.....	28	3	2	2	1	1	1	6	4	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
Pennsylvania.....	58	3	7	7	6	8	5	2	5	5	5	5	5	2	3	2	3	3
Rhode Island.....	10					1		1	2	2	2	2	2					1
South Carolina.....	8					1	2	1	3	1								
Tennessee.....	4	1	1	1	1					1								
Texas.....	4					1		1	1	1							1	
Utah Territory.....	2						2											
Virginia.....	29		1	7	2	2	4	1	2	2	4	3	1	3	4	3	1	1
Vermont.....	11		3	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Wisconsin.....	11		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
Wyoming Territory.....	1							1										
Washington Territory.....	5									1		1	1	3				
United States.....	17	3	3	1	1	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	3623	285	280	316	303	312	345	393	313	314	227	240	245					

TABLE V-Concluded.

NATIVITIES OF DECEDENTS IN THE DIFFERENT MONTHS.

FOREIGNERS.	Total	1876.						1877.					
		July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
	
Ireland.....	760	50	49	44	66	72	95	85	40	69	57	69	64
England.....	150	15	10	11	15	10	12	22	20	12	7	11	5
Scotland.....	44	3	3	5	5	4	4	5	3	6	2	3	1
Wales.....	9	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Germany.....	377	34	27	36	32	36	36	38	35	24	24	33	22
France.....	119	7	10	18	10	8	13	8	8	10	9	12	6
Prussia.....	23	1	7	.....	1	.....	3	1	1	2	2	3	2
Austria.....	16	3	1	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1
Russia.....	11	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	1	2	1	.....
Belgium.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal.....	7	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Norway.....	26	3	3	2	1	2	3	3	2	1	2	2	2
Sweden.....	48	4	7	3	.....	5	7	8	6	2	3	2	1
China.....	560	69	45	66	52	61	47	29	38	36	41	40	36
Canada.....	48	4	4	6	5	2	4	7	3	3	4	4	2
Mexico.....	43	1	3	3	2	6	6	3	2	4	4	6	3
Italy.....	53	2	3	9	7	5	5	4	2	6	5	3	2
Switzerland.....	22	.....	2	3	3	.....	2	3	1	4	3	.....	1
Australia.....	14	4	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	1	1
British Columbia.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chili.....	8	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1
Denmark.....	22	2	2	2	3	1	3	4	.....	2	2	2	1
West Indies.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	15	1	.....	2	1	.....	2	3	2	1	1	1	1
Costa Rica.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Nova Scotia.....	15	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	5	1	1	1
Poland.....	15	2	1	2	2	.....	1	3	1	.....	1	2	.....
Spain.....	8	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
New Zealand.....	6	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Western Islands.....	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Azores.....	8	.....	1	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
New South Wales.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Prince Edward's Island.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Serbia.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Madagascar.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Finland.....	6	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1
Japan.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1
Greece.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1
Sandwich Islands.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venezuela.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bohemia.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1
Montenegro.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central America.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vancouver's Island.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tahiti.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Canary Islands.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Foundland.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malacca.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown.....	58	9	4	8	4	3	8	4	2	6	3	7	162
Total.....	2547	222	197	232	223	230	262	248	183	197	187	204	162

T A B L E VI.

AGES OF DECEDENTS IN THE DIFFERENT MONTHS.

TABLE VII.

T A B L E V I I I .
LOCALITIES OF DEATH FOR EACH MONTH.

LOCALITIES.	1876.											1877.						
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
First Ward.....	215	7	222	14	18	20	22	24	22	25	16	17	11	19	14	14	14	14
Second Ward.....	373	24	397	29	17	38	32	37	39	43	26	42	31	33	30	30	30	30
Third Ward.....	42	10	52	5	5	1	6	4	3	14	1	3	5	2	3	3	3	3
Fourth Ward.....	350	315	665	75	47	84	60	52	66	51	49	42	47	48	44	44	44	44
Fifth Ward.....	26	0	26	3	1	2	3	2	1	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	1
Sixth Ward.....	105	184	289	35	30	31	26	23	22	22	18	22	25	21	14	14	14	14
Seventh Ward.....	227	2	229	26	22	16	19	26	20	20	17	11	21	16	15	15	15	15
Eighth Ward.....	293	2	295	21	23	23	26	39	27	31	28	20	27	15	15	15	15	15
Ninth Ward.....	376	1	377	32	26	37	33	30	42	32	33	25	26	40	21	21	21	21
Tenth Ward.....	709	1	710	56	50	63	65	65	72	87	59	60	50	31	52	52	52	52
Eleventh Ward.....	1008	3	1011	73	69	80	86	60	116	105	101	91	91	72	67	67	67	67
Twelfth Ward.....	490	3	493	46	29	29	42	44	54	61	36	43	29	36	44	44	44	44
Public Institutions..	1106	22	1128	70	112	106	83	92	104	124	89	113	75	93	67	67	67	67
Casualties.....	139	28	167	15	19	8	14	36	9	14	10	14	9	10	9	9	9	9
Homicides.....	25	7	32	2	2	1	2	1	5	3	2	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
Suicides.....	71	5	76	5	7	9	7	7	5	7	8	1	9	4	7	7	7	7
Public Execution.....		1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	5555	615	6170	507	477	548	526	542	607	641	496	511	464	444	407	407	407	407

T A B L E I X .
MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF MORTALITY AMONG THOSE UNDER TWENTY YEARS OF AGE.

PARENTAGE OF MINORS.	1876.											1877.							
	Total.....	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Native Parents.....	426	50	23	29	43	50	34	87	18	29	26	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Foreign Parents.....	1517	126	131	127	119	126	151	163	132	133	114	93	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
Mixed Parents.....	270	13	16	18	21	23	36	34	26	25	26	20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Totals.....	2213	189	170	174	183	199	221	284	176	187	166	131	133	133	133	133	133	133	133

TABLE X.
MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF MORTALITY.

WARDS, HOSPITALS, CASUALTIES, SUICIDES, HOMICIDES, ETC.	Whites, and Japanese...	1876.											1877.													
		June.....	July.....	August.....	September.....	October.....	November.....	December.....	January.....	February.....	March.....	April.....	May.....	June.....	July.....	August.....	September.....	October.....	November.....	December.....	January.....	February.....	March.....	April.....	May.....	
City Wards.....	4214	552	4766	415	377	424	420	406	484	493	387	378	366	336	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	
Alms House.....	73	73	3	2	3	6	7	4	7	6	11	6	7	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
City & Co. Hospital..	356	356	13	34	18	17	38	45	53	23	29	17	17	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
26th St. Hospital....	209	22	231	17	36	36	30	12	15	29	26	13	11	11	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
U. S. Marine Hospit'l	25	....	25	1	2	2	3	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
French Hospital....	88	....	88	7	8	2	9	6	11	10	8	9	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
German Hospital....	13	....	13	6	4	3	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Hospital.	141	....	141	7	14	13	12	15	14	14	16	9	9	9	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
St. Luke's Hospital.	16	....	16	1	.....	3	.....	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mt. St Joseph's As'm	75	....	75	4	8	13	3	4	3	3	11	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
City Rec. Hospital..	21	....	21	2	1	4	.....	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4
Foundling Asylum..	69	....	69	7	2	6	3	1	1	1	2	18	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Home of Inebriates..	8	....	8	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ladies' P. & R. Soc'y	3	....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
P. O. Asylum.....	2	....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. S. Woman's Hosp.	2	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Branch Jail.....	4	....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1
Cal. Female Institute	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Casualties.....	139	28	167	15	19	8	14	36	9	14	10	14	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Homicides.....	25	7	32	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	5	3	2	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Suicides.....	71	5	76	5	7	9	7	7	7	7	8	1	1	1	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
Public Execution....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	5555	615	6170	507	477	548	526	542	607	641	496	511	464	444	407	407	407	407	407	407	407	407	407	407	407	

* Destroyed by fire.

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS TO THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF
INHABITANTS OF THE DIFFERENT WARDS.

LOCALITIES.	Estimated Popu- lation.....	1876.											1877.													
		January.....	February.....	March.....	April.....	May.....	June.....	July.....	August.....	September.....	October.....	November.....	December.....	January.....	February.....	March.....	April.....	May.....	June.....	July.....	August.....	September.....	October.....	November.....		
First Ward.....	13.9	15,932	222	14	18	20	22	24	22	25	16	17	11	19	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	
Second Ward.....	15.7	25,387	397	29	17	38	32	37	39	43	26	42	31	33	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	
Third Ward.....	11.4	4,564	52	5	5	1	6	4	3	14	1	3	5	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	
Fourth Ward.....	18.9	35,114	665	75	47	84	60	52	66	51	49	42	47	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
Fifth Ward.....	10.3	2,528	26	3	1	2	3	2	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Sixth Ward.....	14.9	19,383	289	35	30	31	26	23	22	22	18	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
Seventh Ward.....	15.6	14,055	229	26	22	16	19	26	20	20	20	17	11	21	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Eighth Ward.....	11.6	25,325	295	21	23	26	37	33	30	42	31	28	27	31	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Ninth Ward.....	16.3	26,919	377	32	26	37	33	30	42	32	33	32	33	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Tenth Ward.....	16.4	43,368	710	56	50	63	65	65	72	87	59	60	50	31	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Eleventh Ward.....	17.7	57,126	1011	73	69	80	86	60	116	105	101	91	91	72	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Twelfth Ward.....	16.2	30,299	493	46	29	29	42	44	54	61	36	43	29	36	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Public Institutions..	3.7	300,000	1128	70	112	106	83	92	104	124	89	113	75	93	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Homicides, Suicides, Casualties, etc.....	0.9	300,000	276	22	28	18	23	44	19	24	20	20	23	15	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

Estimated population of San Francisco, March, 1877—300,000.

MORTALITY FOR THE YEAR 1876 IN VARIOUS AMERICAN CITIES,
WITH THE POPULATION AND DEATH RATE OF EACH.

	NO. OF DEATHS.	POPULATION.	PER CENT.
New York.....	20,152	1,061,518	27.46
Brooklyn.....	12,304	506,223	24.3
Boston.....	8,253	363,000	22.74
Providence, R. I.....	1,865	101,500	18.37
New Haven, Conn.....	1,228	60,000	20.46
Philadelphia.....	18,892	825,594	22.88
Baltimore.....	7,382	355,000	20.79
Washington, D. C.....	4,246	160,000	26.54
Richmond.....	1,649	75,000	21.98
New Orleans.....	6,257	210,000	29.8
St. Louis.....	6,019	475,000	12.67
San Francisco.....	6,170	300,000	20.56
Cleveland.....	3,089	162,000	19.6
Chicago.....	8,573	420,000	20.41

LOCALITIES OF DEATH FROM DIPHTHERIA FOR EACH MONTH.

LOCALITIES.	Total	1876.					1877.					June.....
		December.	January.	February.	March.....	April.....	May.....	June.....	July.....	August.....	September.....	
First Ward.....	47											3
Second Ward.....	66											8
Third Ward.....	7											
Fourth Ward.....	64	1	3	3	2	8	8	4	8	10	6	3
Fifth Ward.....	4											
Sixth Ward.....	17											
Seventh Ward.....	38	2	3									3
Eighth Ward.....	79		4	7	3	13	12	6	12	8	6	3
Ninth Ward.....	88	1	6	4	7	8	4	5	14	14	6	8
Tenth Ward.....	150	4	9	17	19	12	18	24	12	12	9	8
Eleventh Ward.....	254	5	9	9	20	15	33	35	44	34	27	11
Twelfth Ward.....	95	3	3	7	4	9	17	19	7	10	5	7
Public Institutions.....	3				1		1			1		
Totals.....	912	16	38	54	61	80	110	129	122	110	76	62
												54

NATIVITIES OF PARENTS.

Native..... 123 | Foreign..... 467 | Mixed..... 101

SMALL POX STATISTICS.

49

LOCALITIES OF DEATHS FROM SMALL POX FOR EACH MONTH.

LOCALITIES.	1876.						1877.					
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
First Ward	9	1	10	2	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1
Second Ward	21	21	1	1	1	1	6	3	3	2	1	1
Third Ward	2	2	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fourth Ward	23	37	60	21	10	11	6	3	4	1	1	1
Fifth Ward	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sixth Ward	7	18	25	7	6	8	2	1	1	1	1	1
Seventh Ward	8	2	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Eighth Ward	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ninth Ward	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tenth Ward	41	44	6	7	3	3	5	1	3	2	9	1
Eleventh Ward	15	15	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
Twelfth Ward	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Public Institutions	226	19	245	16	40	47	31	12	15	19	26	13
Totals	369	77	446	54	72	77	52	22	32	53	35	30
											11	6
												2

NUMBER OF CASES OF SMALL POX REPORTED, AND NUMBER OF DEATHS, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1877.

	1876.						1877.					
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Reported.....	1503	231	253	247	119	79	97	196	104	71	42	4
Died.....	416	54	72	77	52	22	32	53	35	30	11	2

NUMBER OF CASES OF SMALL POX REPORTED DURING THE EPIDEMIC, AND THE LOCALITIES FROM WHENCE THEY CAME.

LOCALITIES.	No. of Persons	LOCALITIES.	No. of Persons
First Ward	118	Eleventh Ward	192
Second Ward	125	Twelfth Ward	62
Third Ward	88	Chinese, deceased	68
Fourth Ward	246	Health Office	25
Fifth Ward	17	Country	12
Sixth Ward	76	Foreign Vessels	60
Seventh Ward	95	Unknown	34
Eighth Ward	51	Total	1646
Ninth Ward	96		
Tenth Ward	281		

REPORT OF QUARANTINE OFFICER.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30, 1877.

*J. L. Meares, M. D.,**Health Officer City and County of San Francisco:*

SIR—I have the honor herewith to submit my first Annual Report of the operations of the Quarantine Office for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877.

During the year past 1,080 vessels, including all classes, have entered this port. Of this number 1,062 were subject to quarantine fees, and the sum of \$2,737.75 has been collected from the same and deposited with the City Treasurer, as follows:

1876—July.....	.....	\$217 50
August .....	.....	244 75
September.....	.....	293 00
October .....	.....	276 25
November .....	.....	171 25
December.....	.....	159 00
1877—January.....	.....	303 50
February .....	.....	158 25
March.....	.....	194 75
April .....	.....	212 50
May.....	.....	206 00
June .....	.....	161 50
		<hr/>
		\$2,598 25

To this should be added the sum of \$25, proceeds from the sale of the old quarantine boat, making a total of \$2,623.25, for which I hold Treasurer's receipts. The total collections for the preceding fiscal year amounted to \$2,286, showing a gain in the present year of \$337.25.

During the prevalence of the past epidemic of small-pox, twenty-eight vessels were pronounced infected and placed in quarantine, and sixty persons suffering from the disease were sent to the Twenty-sixth Street Hospital. Of the number of vessels quarantined six were ocean-going steamers, five of them plying between this port and ports of China and Japan, and at the time of being placed in quarantine hailing from ports in those countries; and one from ports on Puget Sound. Three ships were infected in transitu from foreign ports—one from Java, and two from ports of South America. The remainder of the vessels quarantined were either in the harbor or in going to or from contiguous way ports.

The following is a report of the number of passengers arriving in and departing from this port to and from foreign ports for the year:

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

51

ARRIVALS.

MONTH.	China.				All other Ports for the Year...	Included in this are 535 Chinese by Sailing Vessels.....	715
	Chinese...	Europeans...	Panama.....	Mexico.....			
1876—July.....	93	227	318	164	286	204	
August.....	75	334	479	98	287	160	
September.....	50	201	167	61	440	121	
October.....	84	583	564	148	319	69	
November.....	31	199	348	51	527	85	
December.....	106	387	378	77	310	54	
1877—January.....	40	265	291	114	252	60	
February.....	17	233	400	...	144	89	
March.....	69	483	274	97	232	103	
April.....	63	1,563	340	34	210	179	
May.....	81	1,748	250	46	238	347	
June.....	83	1,922	402	69	200	134	
	792	8,154	4,211	859	3,445	1,605	

RECAPITULATION.

From China—Chinese, 8,154; Europeans, 792.....	8,946
From Panama.....	4,211
From Mexico.....	859
From British Columbia.....	3,445
From Australia and Sandwich Islands.....	1,605
From all other Foreign Ports.....	715
Total.....	19,781

DEPARTURES.

MONTH.	China.				All other Foreign Ports.....	.....
	Chinese...	Europeans...	Panama.....	Mexico.....		
1876—July.....	450	37	180	22	328	96
August.....	407	55	251	18	375	112
September.....	446	58	169	19	318	146
October.....	1,035	94	138	24	341	147
November.....	1,241	47	152	17	344	159
December.....	1,076	51	196	14	201	139
1877—January.....	531	78	155	12	332	105
February.....	168	34	89	16	215	108
March.....	285	30	205	41	721	181
April.....	313	52	127	38	912	82
May.....	438	51	265	5	769	129
June.....	304	17	150	10	603	100
	6,694	604	2,083	236	5,659	1,514
						543

RECAPITULATION.

To China—Chinese, 6,694; Europeans, 604.....	7,298
To Panama.....	2,083
To Mexico.....	236
To British Columbia.....	5,659
To Australia and Sandwich Islands	1,514
To all other Foreign Ports.....	543
Total.....	17,333

EXPENSES INCURRED IN QUARANTINE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR.

Salaries.....	\$5,400 00
Ship chandlery.....	14 41
Merchants' Exchange.....	46 00
Printing.....	11 00
Total.....	\$5,471 41

During the year over 5,000 vaccinations were made, with very gratifying results, over 20 per cent. of this number proving successful. The vaccine virus used in most of the cases vaccinated was the pure bovine. During the thirty-eight days while the steamer "Alaska" and receiving steamer "Arizona" remained in quarantine, upwards of 2,000 vaccinations and re-vaccinations were made, and 400 out of 1,000 Chinese passengers were protected thereby, proving conclusively that a large per cent. of the Chinese arriving in this port are entirely unprotected, and readily serve as material for the propagation of small-pox. The remainder of the Chinese either had had small-pox or were protected by inoculation. Twenty-seven cases of small-pox were sent from the above-named steamers to the hospital, and it was owing to the successful working of the vaccine and the want of more material that more cases did not develop. The agents of both China lines of steamers, recognizing the importance of having on board their vessels a liberal supply of pure virus, have caused each steamer to be thus provided before leaving.

There are several changes seriously needed in the quarantine laws of this city for the better protection of San Francisco, the principal one being the providing of suitable quarters for those who are infected and exposed, and it is to be hoped that the next Legislature, soon to convene, will adopt means for the further protection of this city and the State by procuring a receiving ship for those infected with contagious diseases, and that a portion of one of the contiguous islands be secured and set apart for hospital purposes, so that as soon as a vessel arrives and is declared infected the officers, crew and passengers can be immediately transferred, the vessel thoroughly cleansed and fumigated, and permitted to land and discharge cargo. By adoption of some such measure the commercial interests of the port will not be allowed to suf-

fer and the public health will be better protected. Past experience teaches us that we may reasonably expect infected ships to arrive in the future.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the pilots for the valuable assistance they have rendered me during the past year. Nearly one-half the arrivals in that time have passed in during the night. Several of the vessels were infected and subject to quarantine. In each case by direction of the pilot they have been anchored in quarantine waters, and the Quarantine Officer immediately notified by the pilot in charge.

Respectfully submitted.

W. F. McALLISTER, M. D.,
Quarantine Officer.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23, 1877.

J. L. Meares, M. D.,

Health Officer City and County of San Francisco:

SIR—Herewith I have the honor to transmit tabulated reports of this Hospital for the year ending June 30th, 1877.

At the end of the year there remained in the Hospital six patients, all convalescent.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. FOYE, M. D.,
Resident Physician.

NATIVITIES OF PATIENTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR.

NATIVE.	Number of Cases.	Deaths.	FOREIGN.	Number of Cases.	Deaths.
Arkansas.....	2	1	Austria.....	5	2
Alaska.....	2	1	Australia.....	7	1
Connecticut.....	6	.....	Brazil.....	3	.....
California.....	153	47	Belgium.....	1	1
Colorado.....	1	.....	Canada.....	17	9
Delaware.....	2	1	China.....	57	17
Illinois.....	8	4	Central America.....	13	5
Indiana.....	2	2	Chili.....	2	1
Iowa.....	1	1	Denmark.....	13	2
Kentucky.....	11	4	England.....	40	7
Kansas.....	4	2	France.....	22	5
Louisiana.....	13	3	Greece.....	1	1
Maine.....	16	5	Holland.....	1	.....
Maryland.....	4	2	Ireland.....	63	23
Massachusetts.....	42	8	Italy.....	15	3
Minnesota.....	4	1	Japan.....	1	.....
Missouri.....	1	.....	Nova Scotia.....	2	1
Michigan.....	5	3	New Zealand.....	1	1
Nevada.....	1	1	Mexico.....	12	3
New York.....	68	14	New Brunswick.....	4	1
New Hampshire.....	1	.....	Norway.....	7	.....
Ohio.....	11	3	Prussia.....	7	1
Oregon.....	3	2	Portugal.....	2	1
Pennsylvania.....	14	5	Peru.....	1	1
Rhode Island.....	2	.....	Russia.....	4	1
South Carolina.....	3	1	Scotland.....	2	2
North Carolina.....	2	.....	Servia.....	1	1
Tennessee.....	1	1	Slavonica.....	1	.....
Utah.....	4	2	Switzerland.....	12	2
Virginia.....	5	2	Sweden.....	21	5
Vermont.....	1	.....	Spain.....	4	1
Wisconsin.....	8	3	Germany.....	112	21
New Jersey.....	2	.....	The Azores.....	5	2
Totals.....	403	119	Isle of Man.....	1	.....
			I. Madagascar.....	1	1
			I. St. Helena.....	1	.....
			West Indies.....	5	2
			Sandwich Islands.....	1	1
			Vancouver Island.....	1	.....
			Venice.....	1	1
			Wales.....	2	.....
			Totals.....	472	126

SMALL POX STATISTICS.

55

TABULATED REPORT OF SMALL POX HOSPITAL FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1877.
Whole number treated, 875. Whole number of deaths, 245.

TYPE OF DISEASE.	CAUCASIAN.	MONGOLIAN.	AFRICAN.	Total Deaths.....	
				Caucasian.	
	Males.....	Females...	Males.....	Males.....	Females.....
Varioloid.....	200	30	2	2	1
Variola Discreta.....	199	63	27	5	3
Variola Confluens.....	207	57	24	1	9
Variola Maligna.....	35	10	1	.....	.....
Totals.....	641	160	54	1	16
				3	875
				171	50
				17	17
				.....	5
				.....	2
				.....	245

MORTALITY REPORT TABULATED BY DECADES.

AGES.	CASES.	DEATHS.	Total.	
			Under 5 years of age.....	Between 5 and 10 years of age.....
			40	24
			42	27
			216	40
			324	74
			134	44
			88	28
			25	5
			4	2
			2	1
	875	245		

REPORTS OF HEALTH INSPECTORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1, 1877.

*To Dr. J. L. Meares,**Health Officer City and County of San Francisco:*

SIR—On February 1st, 1877, I was appointed Health Inspector for the district north of O'Farrell and west of Stockton streets, and respectfully submit my report for the five months of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877.

Total number of complaints investigated by me.....	315
Number of nuisances abated.....	285
Number reported without cause	17
Number still existing	13
	<u>315</u>

In order to abate certain nuisances, I have caused the following work to be done. Number of feet of drains constructed:

Cement pipe	4,587
Wooden sewers.....	1,406
Galvanized iron pipe and gutters	548
Total	<u>6,541</u>

Number of patent water-closets constructed.....	116
Number of old privy vaults cleaned and filled.....	136
Number of privy vaults properly connected with public sewers.....	42
Number of privies cleaned but not connected, there being no public sewers	<u>26</u>

I have caused sixteen arrests to be made for failure to abate nuisances, which resulted in the work being done.

I hereby submit the report of work performed during the first seven months of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877, by my predecessor, W. G. Lansing, as shown by office books.

Number of premises examined	539
Number of nuisances abated.....	435
Complaints without cause.....	83
Number of nuisances unabated.....	21
	<u>539</u>

The cause for not abating in seven of the unabated cases being recorded as owners absent from the city, most if not all of the unabated cases are probably abated, but not so recorded.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

R. E. CHAPMAN,
Health Inspector District No. 1.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30, 1877.

To Dr. J. L. Meares, Health Officer City and County of San Francisco:

SIR—I respectfully herewith present my Annual Report as Health Inspector for the Second District of the City and County of San Francisco, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877.

Total number of complaints investigated by me during the above period	921
Number of nuisances abated by me	880
Number of complaints without cause.....	34
Number of complaints localities not found.....	2
Number of nuisances unabated.....	5
	—921

Number of feet of drains which I have caused to be constructed in abating nuisances is as follows:

Cement pipe.....	3,491 lineal feet.
Wooden sewers	1,727 "

A large portion of my time has been industriously devoted to the removal of that huge death-dealing swamp extending from Brannan-street Bridge to Twentieth street, known as Mission Creek. I have caused to be arrested thirteen persons charged with violation of the Health Ordinances. Of these five were convicted, one acquitted, five still pending and undetermined, and the remaining two dismissed upon assurances satisfactory to the Court that the parties would speedily perform their duty, which they subsequently did. The five unabated cases above referred to consist of those now pending before the Courts.

Of the tannery nuisances in Mission Creek, two have already been abandoned, one other will be removed in the course of a week or so; the balance, three in number, are situated on Folsom street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth. I have caused thirty-eight of the old-fashioned privy vaults to be replaced by patent water-closets, and I have caused fifty-seven privy vaults to be connected with the street sewers.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. COWPER,
Health Inspector, District No. 2.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 17, 1877.

To Dr. J. L. Meares, Health Officer City and County of San Francisco:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Health Inspector of the Third District of the City of San Francisco, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877.

Number of premises inspected.....	931
Number of nuisances abated.....	859
Number reported without cause	51
Number of nuisances unabated.....	21

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. M. ROBY,
Health Inspector, District No. 3.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 14, 1877.

To Dr. J. L. Meares, Health Officer City and County of San Francisco:

SIR—I respectfully submit my report as Health Inspector for the district north of Market and east of Stockton streets to the bay, of this City and County, being for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877.

Total number of complaints investigated by me	604
Number of nuisances abated	558
Number of complaints without cause.....	33
Number of complaints where locations have not been found	1
Number of complaints referred to Superintendent of Streets	3
Number of nuisances remaining unabated.....	9
	—604

The unabated cases are of the nature of foul water running in the streets on the top of Telegraph Hill, where there are no sewers constructed in the street. Some of the worst nuisances I have in my district are on and about this hill, the filthy water running in every direction. The number of lineal feet of sewers constructed is shown by the following statement:

Wooden sewer.....	2,688
Iron stone and cement pipe.....	5,408
Galvanized iron pipe.....	1,120
Cast iron pipe.....	615
Tin gutter and pipe.....	365

I have also caused seventy-six privy vaults to be connected with street sewers, and had 194 traps put in; also had laid 234 squares of asphaltum. I have caused thirteen brick vaults to be built and 119 patent water-closets. I have caused five very bad places to be filled in, where some very bad nuisance existed.

As Health Inspector, my entire official time, except when acting in response to notifications of nuisances left at the Health Office, has been spent among the Chinese. When domiciled next to white neighbors, they become invariably subject for complaint; filthy water, bad odors, and accumulated garbage, all resulting from the crowded condition of the tenements, being the cause for these complaints.

Respectfully submitted.

E. H. COE,
Health Inspector District No. 4.

MARKET INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 17, 1877.

To J. L. Meares, M. D., Health Officer City and County of San Francisco:

SIR—I have the honor to report that my predecessors from July 1st, 1876, to May 31st, 1877, report the following, as taken from the books of the Health Office, as the result of their efforts as Market Inspectors, viz:

Six hundred pounds beef, 150 pounds mutton, 58 calves, seven dozen birds, 670 pounds fish, 6½ dozen ducks, five Turkeys, six chickens, fourteen rabbits, one side deer.

During my term of office, commencing June 1st, 1877, to close with the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877, I respectfully present the following as the confiscations made, viz:

Seventeen thousand six hundred and twenty-five pounds beef, 1,420 pounds mutton, 3,250 pounds fish, three calves, three cattle, twelve sheep, three lambs, one dozen chickens, 100 pounds turkey. During the same time twelve hog ranches were notified that their places were nuisances, and ordered abated. It is but just to state that the large amount of meat confiscated during the month of June was caused by the extremely warm weather, and not from premeditation on the part of the butchers.

Very respectfully,

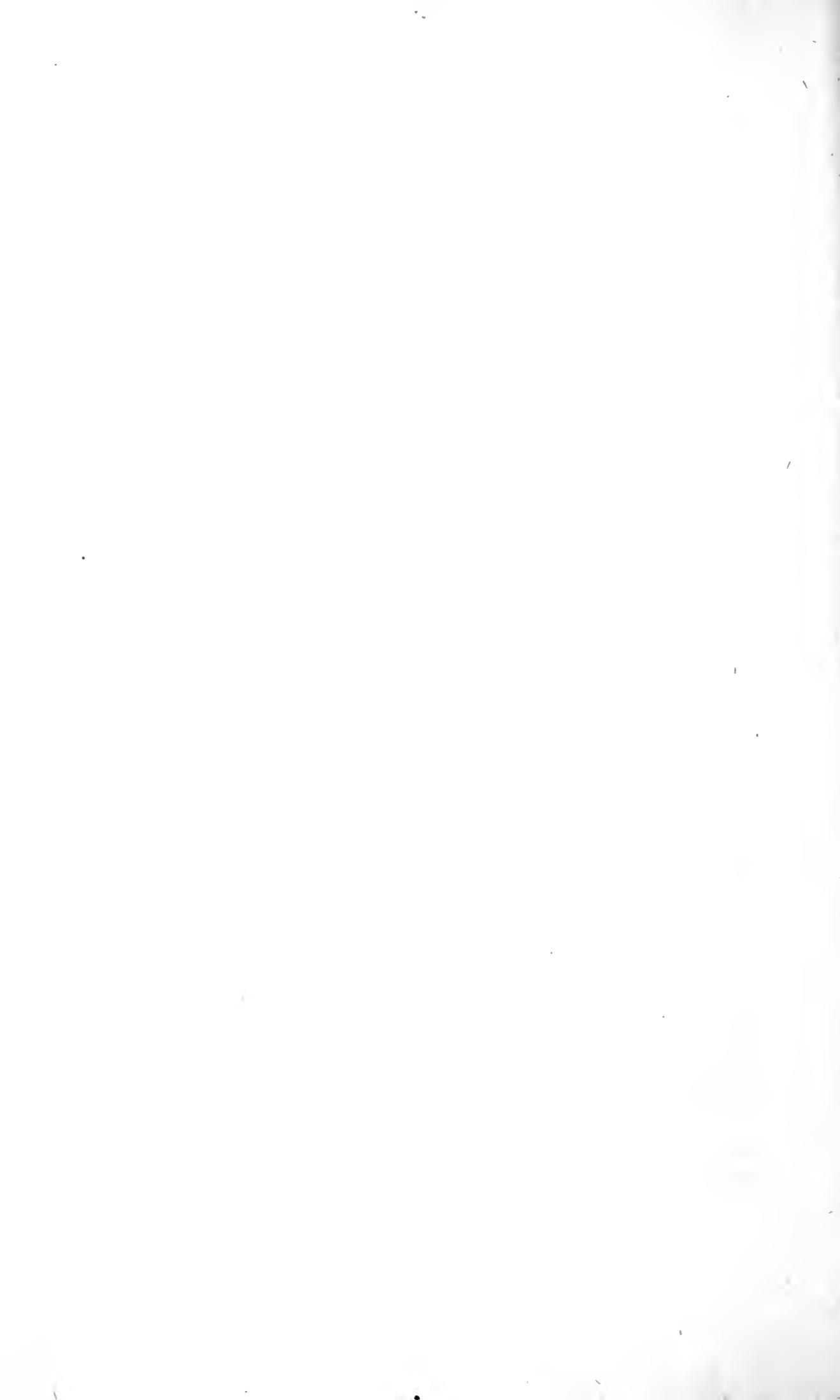
FRANK P. ANDERSON, Market Inspector.

EXPENSES PROPER OF HEALTH OFFICE.

Salaries for the Health Department.....	\$14,565 00
N. Uhl, rent for Health Office.....	1,785 00
Main & Winchester, for harness, etc.....	58 00
Charles Mead, for harness, etc.....	26 00
W. E. Stanford, cleaning office.....	3 00
A. Roman & Co., stationery.....	1 70
R. M. Edwards, stationery.....	21 00
LeCount Bros., stationery.....	9 40
P. J. Thomas & Co., printing.....	304 50
Winterburn & Co., printing.....	27 35
Hinton & Co., printing	6 00
T. J. Shackleford, stationery, post-office stamps, etc.....	259 03
Electric Power Company.....	40 00
Spaulding & Co., cleaning carpets.....	5 50
Charles Williams, carpentering and painting.....	395 15
Frank G. Edwards, carpets, etc.....	628 59
Charles Jamison, Chinese interpreter	30 00
F. Luhring, locksmith.....	4 00
San Francisco Daily Examiner.....	6 50
 Total.....	 \$18,176 42

QUARANTINE EXPENSES.

Salary of Quarantine Officer.....	\$1,800 00
Wages of four Boatmen.....	3,600 00
Crawford & Co., materials for boat	14 41
Merchants' Exchange dues.....	46 00
P. J. Thomas & Co., printing	11 00
 Total.....	 \$5,471 41
Less Quarantine fees	\$2,737 75
Less sale of boat.	25 00
 Total.....	 \$2,762 75
 Total.....	 \$2,708 66



CITY PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CITY PHYSICIAN,
San Francisco, July 1, 1877. }

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco:*

GENTLEMEN—In submitting my annual report to your Honorable Body I beg leave to state, that I have labored assiduously in the discharge of my duties toward the city, as also towards the prisoners confined in the various institutions provided according to law for the safe confinement of those persons charged with crime.

CHAS. BLACH, M. D.,
City Physician.

COUNTY JAIL.

The County Jail, situated on Broadway street, is, as your Honorable Body knows, the general receptacle for all persons committed either to await the action of the higher Courts or to serve out terms of imprisonment for misdemeanors. The addition, however, of what is known as the Branch Jail, of which I shall hereafter make mention, has to a certain extent relieved the over-crowded condition of this place during the past few years; yet I am compelled to say, that the present accommodation in the County Jail is wholly inadequate for the number of prisoners confined there.

The building is a brick structure, erected at a time when San Francisco was but in its infancy, and when criminals were fewer than at the present time. The jail proper has sixty-five cells, with an average of about two hundred and twenty prisoners the

year round. This gives to each cell about three and one-half persons, which, considering the size of the cells—the larger being on the west side of the prison and measuring only nine feet in length, six in width, and nine in height, giving a cubic capacity of four hundred and eighty-six feet, which is none too much for an adult, when taken into consideration that a person is confined in the same cell, day and night, for months. These cells are made to accommodate as many as four or five prisoners at times when the jail becomes crowded, an act in itself inhuman. Yet no fault can be attached to the Sheriff or any of his officers for this state of affairs, as the law compels him to confine all persons legally committed to his custody, without making any provision for their comfort other than that of sharing a portion of an over-crowded cell.

The cells are arranged in two tiers on the east and west side, with an open court running north and south, which extends from the floor to the roof. This court is about eight feet in width, and extends the full length of the building. On top of the roof and over this court are seven open windows or ventilators, entirely free from glass or other obstructions, by which light and air are freely admitted, day and night, and which act of wisdom has unquestionably prevented the County Jail from becoming a pest house and a hot-bed of disease.

The cells on the east side of the building are entirely secluded from the sun's rays in consequence of an external wall which stands about two and one-half feet east of the proper jail wall. This obstruction to pure air tends to give dampness to the lower cells on this side of the jail, and makes it more unhealthy than on the westerly side, where the sun throws its cheerful rays upon the walls. On the westerly upper tier are three iron cells, known as tanks, where Chinese criminals are generally confined. These cells have no ventilation, save and except what is admitted through a hole six inches by nine in the door.

In the western portion of the lot occupied by the jail, two tiers of cells have been built, and are separated from the main building by a court about ten feet wide, which is covered by a wooden lattice work. This court or yard is the only place that can be

used by the prisoners for exercise, and its uncleanness is in a great measure due to this fact. The level of these cells is about four feet below that of the cells of the main building. The cells are all nine feet by nine by six, excepting two which are twice this size. They are always over-crowded. The ventilation is very good; the drainage not as good as that of the main building.

As regards cleanliness, I have to report that the officers in charge are untiring in their labors in keeping the entire prison clean and in as good a condition as it is possible under the circumstances. The walls are whitewashed regularly every month, and the cells, court, stairs, etc., are washed daily, thus giving a neat and tasteful appearance to the institution. One great drawback, as regards the health of the prisoners, is that there is no bath-room in the building. In lieu of this, however, the prisoners are supplied with hot water once a week, or oftener if desired.

The food given in this institution is on the whole good and abundant in quantity. The best proof I could adduce on this point is that the men confined never complain of not getting enough to eat. Meals are furnished twice a day. A greater quantity of vegetables should be furnished the prisoners.

Sickness and mortality in the jail are comparatively light, when taking into consideration the overcrowded condition of the cells. The annexed statistics will show the number of patients attended by me, and for what diseases treated during the past year:

LIST AND NUMBER OF DISEASES TREATED AT THE COUNTY JAIL FOR THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1877.

Acne.....	12	Hysteria.....	1
Abscesses	13	Influenza.....	12
Amaurosis.....	1	Iritis.....	2
Anæmia.....	18	Ischuria.....	2
Aneurism of aorta.....	1	Kidneys, Bright's disease of.....	1
Angina pectoris.....	1	Laryngitis.....	33
Anthrax.....	6	Leprosis.....	3
Aphthæ.....	6	Liver, cirrhosis of ..	6
Asthma	13	Mammitis.....	1
Blepharitis.....	4	Neuralgia.....	26
Brain, Congestion of.....	1	Nephritis	6
Brain, Softening of ..	1	Nervous exhaustion.....	6
Bronchitis, acute	45	Orchitis.....	11
Bronchitis, chronic	54	Otitis	9
Bubo.....	14	Otorrhœa.....	6
Burns.....	12	Panaritium	3
Chlorosis.....	4	Paralysis.....	3
Colic.....	23	Parotitis	2
Constipation	105	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	22
Contusions.....	9	Pericarditis.....	2
Condylomata.....	5	Pertussis.....	1
Debility, general.....	13	Phymosis	3
Diarrhœa	21	Pleurisy.....	5
Dislocations.....	2	Pneumonia.....	4
Dropsy.....	3	Psoriasis.....	6
Dysentery, acute.....	18	Pruritis.....	3
Dysentery, chronic	13	Porrigo.....	2
Dyspepsia.....	56	Rheumatism	27
Elephantiasis	1	Rheumatism, muscular	58
Eczema.....	26	Rheumatism, gonorrhœal ..	3
Erythema ..	3	Scabies	4
Epididymitis.....	1	Scrofulosis.....	6
Epilepsy.....	14	Sprains	27
Erysipelas.....	23	Synovitis.....	1
Fever, Intermittent	87	Spermatorrhœa.....	20
Fever, Typhoid	3	Syphilis.....	187
Gastritis ..	31	Tænia Solium	1
Glands, enlargement of	6	Tonsillitis.....	8
Gonorrhœa.....	101	Ulcers.....	18
Granular ophthalmia	23	Uraæmia	1
Hemiplegia	3	Urethra, stricture of.....	2
Hæmoptysis.....	4	Urticaria.....	6
Hæmorrhoids.....	11	Varicose veins.....	8
Heart, valvular disease of	4	Variola.....	2
Heart, hypertrophy of	4	Vertigo.....	3
Hepatitis.....	11	Wounds.....	19
Hernia inquinalis.....	4	Total.....	1423
Hydrocele.....	7		
Died (execution by law).....			1
Sent to Twenty-sixth Street Hospital.....			2

BRANCH JAIL.

This being a portion of the County Jail, and under the supervision of the Sheriff, it devolves upon me to attend to the wants of the prisoners confined there.

The Branch Jail is located on Francisco street, between Stockton and Powell streets, and was formerly the City and County Hospital. In this institution the female prisoners, witnesses, and persons serving light sentences are confined.

There are no cells in this building, but nine wards where twenty and twenty-five men are confined together, with plenty of ventilation and a good sea breeze to sweep away whatever fetid odor may arise from the close confinement of so many persons in a large room.

The lower floor is occupied by the male prisoners, witnesses detained by order of the Courts, and trusties, etc., of the institution.

All prisoners not prevented through sickness are made to perform manual labor. They are set to work filling in Washer-women's Bay, which I consider of the utmost benefit, not only to the city, but to the prisoners themselves, as it keeps them in good health and gives them plenty of exercise.

The upper floor is especially set apart for the female prisoners. This department is presided over by a competent matron, who sees to the comfort, good order and cleanliness of the prisoners under her charge.

It is useless for me to mention that the class of women confined is the lowest of the low to be found in the slums of the city; some, and in fact the majority of whom, are habitual visitors to this institution. There is one matter connected with the imprisonment of these women that I would respectfully desire to call the attention of your Honorable Body to, and that is, where children, the offspring of unfortunate and dissipated parents, are allowed to accompany their mothers to prison, a moral contamination is sure to be engraven upon the memory of

those innocent little ones, who might be saved if the city authorities had the power to make some provisions for their safe keeping during at least the confinement of their cruel or unfortunate mothers. It cannot be expected that children from four to ten years of age, confined with their mothers in a prison, where the very worst language is used, can ever become good citizens. Hence I say, that the authorities should have the power to make some provisions for the keeping of those children whose mothers have become drunkards and criminals.

I would also suggest that the women confined in the Branch Jail be made to work for some of the city institutions—such work as washing and sewing. This would not only prove advantageous to the tax-payers, but would keep the women employed, and in the end tend to make the County Jail other than a recruiting depot for this class of depraved females.

The institution is provided with ample bathing tubs, where the inmates are permitted to cleanse themselves as often as the officers in charge deem it necessary.

The food, like that used in the County Jail, is of good quality, and a liberal supply is served to each prisoner.

On the whole, I consider this institution well managed, and kept as clean and orderly as any other prison in the State.

The subjoined table will show the number of cases attended by me during the past year:

LIST AND NUMBER OF DISEASES TREATED AT THE BRANCH JAIL FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1877.

Abscesses	11	Iritis.....	4
Anæmia.....	13	Ischuria	1
Aneurisma.....	3	Insanity	4
Anthrax.....	8	Kidneys, Bright's disease of.....	2
Asthma.....	17	Laryngitis	28
Bronchitis, acute.....	26	Leuçorrhæa.....	26
Bronchitis, chronic.....	78	Nephritis.....	18
Bubo.....	16	Neuralgia	47
Chlorosis.....	11	Nervous exhaustion.....	10
Colic.....	36	Orchitis.....	17
Constipation.....	92	Otitis.....	10
Contusions.....	9	Parotitis.....	3
Condylomata.....	15	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	22
Cholera infantum.....	3	Pertussis.....	3
Delirium tremens.....	27	Pleurisy	5
Debility, general.....	15	Pneumonia.....	2
Diarrhœa	22	Prolapsus uteri.....	9
Dropsy	2	Periostitis.....	2
Dysentery, acute.....	9	Rheumatism	31
Dysentery, chronic.....	13	Rheumatism, muscular.....	13
Dyspepsia.....	43	Rheumatism, gonorrhœal.....	2
Eczema.....	37	Scrofulosis.....	12
Epilepsy	15	Spermatorrhœa	20
Fever, intermittent	45	Sprains	24
Fever, typhoid.....	2	Syphilis.....	102
Gonorrhœa.....	56	Tonsillitis	7
Granular ophthalmia.....	30	Ulcers.....	26
Hemorrhoids.....	11	Urethra, stricture of.....	8
Heart, valvular disease of.....	6	Varicose veins	11
Hepatitis.....	8	Variola	2
Hydrocele.....	2	Wounds.....	19
Hysteria.....	35		
Hæmoptysis.....	4	Total	1217
Sent to City and County Hospital.....			3
Sent to Twenty-sixth Street Hospital.....			2
Sent to Insane Commissioners.....			4
Deaths			4

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This institution is located adjoining the Industrial School, on the city grounds, about six miles from the City Hall, and is, as the name would indicate, a place of confinement especially provided for such criminals as are not bad enough to be sent to the State Prison.

In March, 1877, the County Judge, upon my recommendation, designated this building as a safe place for the confinement of the county prisoners, owing to the prevalence of an epidemic liable to spread to the prisoners confined in the jail, in consequence of the over-crowded condition of the same.

The sanitary condition of the House has been good, no disease of a contagious nature having occurred. This condition I attribute to the excellent accommodation provided for the prisoners, the ventilation, sewerage, etc., of this institution being excellent, together with the untiring exertions of the officers in keeping the premises clean.

Here, as at the Branch Jail, the prisoners are made to work every day. This tends to keep the inmates in good health, and renders my visits fewer than if the prisoners were kept constantly locked up in their cells.

The cell accommodations here are as good, if not better, than in any prison in the Union, and, in brief, I consider the House of Correction one of the finest prison models in the United States, and as well conducted as any prison could possibly be.

The food is of good quality, and furnished the prisoners under contract, same as the County Jail.

The annexed table will show the number of cases attended by me since the opening of the institution:

LIST AND NUMBER OF DISEASES TREATED AT THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION
FROM FEBRUARY 23 TO JUNE 30, 1877.

Abscesses.....	1	Hydrothorax	1
Adenitis.....	1	Hepatitis.....	1
Anæmia.....	2	Icterns.....	1
Anthrax.....	2	Lumbago	1
Bubo.....	11	Nephritis	1
Bronchitis.....	11	Neuralgia	8
Constipation.....	40	Orchitis	2
Conjunctivitis.....	1	Otorrhœa.....	5
Catarrh.....	11	Parotitis	1
Cystitis.....	1	Pleurisy	3
Cyanche	1	Pneumonia.....	1
Debility.....	2	Pericarditis.....	1
Dislocation	1	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	22
Delirium tremens.....	1	Periostitis	2
Diarrhœa.....	3	Rheumatism, acute.....	12
Dyspepsia.....	18	Rheumatism, chronic	12
Dysentery.....	9	Rheumatism, gonorrhœal.....	1
Eczema	4	Sciatica.....	1
Epididymitis.....	2	Scirrhus.....	1
Epilepsy.....	3	Spermatorrhœa	16
Fever, intermittent.....	8	Syphilis.....	23
Furunculus.....	1	Tonsillitis.....	3
Gonorrhœa.....	22	Tinia capitis.....	1
Granular ophthalmia.....	3	Urethra, stricture of.....	3
Hæmoptysis	2	Varicose veins.....	3
Hæmorrhoids	3	Vertigo	2
Heart, valvular disease of.....	6	Wounds.....	3
Hernia, inguinal.....	1		
Hemiplegia.....	2	Total.....	304

RECAPITULATION OF TOTAL NUMBER TREATED.

County Jail.....	1,423
Branch Jail.....	1,217
House of Correction.....	304
Vaccinations in County Jail.....	850
Vaccinations in Branch Jail.....	283
Sent to City and County Hospital	3
Sent to Twenty-Sixth Street Hospital	4
Sent before Insane Commissioners.....	4
Deaths.....	5
Office attendance.....	181

In conclusion to the foregoing report, I would respectfully call the attention of your Honorable Board to the fact that, in addition to my regular duties as City Physician, in attending the daily wants of the prisoners confined in the respective jails, and the numerous cases of unfortunate citizens brought to the Receiving Hospital for treatment, I am daily called upon to attend

poor unfortunates brought to the attention of the officers of the San Francisco Benevolent Association, as well as being called upon at my office by all persons unable to pay for medical treatment, and in many cases forced by humanity to prescribe whatever medicine the cases require.

CHARLES BLACH, M. D.,
City Physician.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT CITY PHYSICIAN.

To Charles Blach, M. D., City Physician:

SIR—In accordance with your request, I have the honor to report to you the sanitary condition of, and the number of cases admitted to, the City Receiving Hospital for the year commencing July 1st, 1876, and ending June 30th, 1877.

The City Receiving Hospital is located in and attached to the City Prison, consisting of three rooms 17 feet long, 10 feet wide and eight feet in height, having a capacity of seven beds, though a dozen patients can, on an emergency, be accommodated. While it is a great improvement upon the facilities given four years ago, when there was none at all, it is still inadequate for the work required. In a city of 300,000 inhabitants the only accident or receiving hospital consists of three rooms, and those located in a prison! This is certainly not commendable to us, and does not speak very well for our humanity. You must not imagine that the patients admitted are all prisoners; quite the contrary, most of them being citizens who are poor or unfortunate, meeting with accidents upon our streets and requiring immediate medical or surgical attention. Many brought in are well-to-do and often prominent persons. I consider it only right and proper that the city should establish a receiving hospital in a central part of the city, where all cases requiring immediate attention should be taken, the more so as the City and County Hospital is located so far from the actual centre of the city.

The Receiving Hospital as at present situated has but an imperfect ventilation, and a ray of sunshine never enters. In fact, the only light received, day or night, is from burning gas, which still further lessens the supply of pure air. The average temperature is 70° Fahrenheit.

As for the City Prison, it is discreditable as to its location. Imagine a basement 120 feet long, 30 feet wide and eight feet high, with one end at least 9 feet below the sidewalk and the other (on account of the sloping ground) on the level of a small alley; one side having two windows opening on to a kind of court-yard, the other abutting against a dead wall. In this basement are

eight apartments (not including the kitchen) called cells, ranged along the one side and separated from the passage-way or corridor by upright iron rods. Inside the cells, prisoners are placed oftentimes to the number of 40 or 50 in each cell, and so crowded for space as to be unable to lie down.

In the "hole in the wall," which is a transverse passage leading to the hospital, there are three cells arranged in the same manner, but having in each cell a water-closet, which is always out of order and thereby lending power and aid to the general odors of the place. The water-closet of the main prison is located at the end of the corridor, and used by all the prisoners, except those in the "hole in the wall." The stench arising from it is much like that emanating from the open mouth of a sewer. The whole place is entirely deficient in ventilation; and, in fact, has none.

The kitchen is located directly opposite the hospital, as are also the dark cells, and as a consequence my patients have the full benefit of the steam from the boilers and all the shrieks and blasphemy of the crazy drunks.

LIST OF CASES ADMITTED AND TREATED IN THE RECEIVING HOSPITAL.

Acne.....	3	Fracture of Ulna and Radius.....	1
Amputation, result of.....	1	Fracture of Fibula.....	1
Arm, burn of.....	1	Fracture of Humerus.....	4
Asthma.....	1	Fracture of Patella	1
Alcoholism	1	Fracture of Spine.....	1
Ankle, sprain of	12	Fracture of Tibia.....	10
Asphyxia	8	Gastritis.....	3
Body, contusion of	2	Gonorrhœa	6
Brain, concussion of.....	7	Hand, burn of	3
Brain, effusion of	3	Hemorrhage from Penis	1
Bowels, Hemorrhage of.....	1	Heart, mitral disease of.....	1
Bronchitis	2	Hernia Inguinal	1
Catarrh.....	1	Immersion, effects of	24
Crushed, by street car	1	Intemperance, effects of	88
Debility, general.....	1	Insane	5
Diarrœa.	1	Knee, injury to.....	1
Dislocation of Femur.....	2	Leg, burn of.....	1
Dropsy.....	1	Orchitis.....	3
Delirium tremens.....	28	Pleurisy	1
Dislocation of Humerus	7	Peritonitis.....	1
Dislocation of Humerus and Fracture of Scapula.....	1	Pneumonia	1
Dyspepsia.....	1	Poisoned by arsenic.....	1
Epilepsy.....	45	Poisoned by Rhus Tox.....	1
Erysipelas.....	2	Poisoned by Sulphuric Acid.....	1
Face, burn of.....	1	Poisoned by Opium.....	5
Fever, intermittent.....	6	Poisoned by Strychnia	1
Fever, typhoid.....	1	Result of Bullet Wound.....	1
Fracture of Clavicle.....	5	Rheumatism.....	5
Fracture of Femur	6	Shoulder, Sprain of.....	1
Fracture of Finger	3	Spine, injury of	4
Fracture of Nose	5	Solar-Plexus, concussion of.....	1
Fracture of Skull.....	10	Syphilis.....	5
Fracture of Tibia and Fibula.....	6	Thigh, contusion of.....	1
		Thumb, amputation of.....	1

CITY PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Ulcer of Arm.....	1	Wound of Shoulder.....	4
Ulcer of Leg.....	11	Wound of Throat.....	8
*Unknown.....	7	Wound of Arm	32
Vaccination, result of.....	1	Wound of Chest.....	15
Vein, Varicose, rupture of.....	1	Wound of Face.....	127
Variola	4	Wound of Hand	53
Wound of Abdomen.....	15	Wound of Nose.....	10
Wound of Back	16	Wound of Scalp.....	235
Wound of Eye.....	27	Wound of Thigh.....	11
Wound of Foot	2	Wound of Wrist	2
Wound of Neck.....	2		
Wound of Leg.....	16	Total.....	962

* Five of the above were dead when received at the Hospital.

RECAPITULATION.

Died.....	30
Discharged.....	872
Sent to City and County Hospital.....	47
Sent to Insane Asylum.....	5
Sent to Twenty-Sixth Street Hospital (small pox).....	4
Sent to Naval Hospital.....	1
Sent to Home of Inebriates.....	2
Sent to Marine Hospital.....	1
Total	962

C. A. STIVERS, M. D.,

Assistant City Physician.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1, 1877.

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HAVE P.
SIGN

